

# Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1955

VOL. XIII, NO. 16, PAGES 423-462

## THIRSTY WEST

**Trio of Proposed Projects  
Outline Water Problems**

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

PROJECT PROS, CONS

OIL IMPORT QUOTAS

TRANSPORT LOBBIES

MESSAGE TEXTS

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## **CAPITOL PERSONALITIES**

### **O.R. STRACKBEIN**

#### **TOUGH TRADER**



A tall, rugged Texan with a flair for homburgs and sports coats is in the hottest fight of his career over reciprocal trade. O. R. Strackbein is quarterbacking a lobby drive to whittle down the Administration's trade program. "Tariff relief for labor and industry is long overdue," he says.

The former federal official wants the tariff-cutting bill amended to reduce the President's authority. His side nearly won in the House, as he played a key role in rallying "protectionist" strength. Strackbein has high hopes for the Senate.

He is backed by a labor-farm-management group which he formed in 1953. Known as the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor, its membership embraces such interests as coal mining, pottery, dairy products, chemicals, and others who claim they're hard hit by competition from imports.

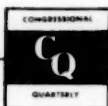
These members rely on "Strack" for expert guidance. Even his opponents concede he is well qualified. A Phi Beta Kappa, he has served abroad as a trade commissioner and worked for the Tariff Commission. Well known on Capitol Hill for years, he has written many pamphlets on trade problems.

Strackbein, who looks younger than his 55 years, is a tireless traveler and debater. He has a pretty, dark-haired wife, a son, and a daughter.

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# WAR OVER WATER

## Trio of Proposed Irrigation and Power Projects

### Bring Into Focus Issues Facing Thirsty West

As the thirsty West goes to war over water, some eastern taxpayers grip their wallets apprehensively.

Gold and the pioneering spirit sparked the West's development, but water -- for farm, factory, and home -- is the fuel that keeps the empire booming at a rate outstripping the rest of the U.S.

That fuel is scarce and erratic. To drink its full benefits, man must coax nature along. Lush sections of the West -- like Southern California -- have wrung rich rewards from the rivers, while other sections have lagged.

Now there's competition for scarce water within the West; sections that got to the rivers first fear that proposed projects would deplete the life lines of their prosperity. And some easterners view western reclamation projects as schemes to raid the Treasury.

Three big projects now before Congress bring the issues to focus: The Upper Colorado River Basin Project, to water portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Fryingpan-Arkansas, to develop eastern Colorado; and Hells Canyon, on the Oregon-Idaho border. Congressional Quarterly has analyzed the current debate in the context of the West's 20th century development.

#### MORMONS PIONEERED

Brigham Young's Latter-Day Saints built the first significant western irrigation project, in 1847, although some Indians irrigated before that. The Reclamation Act of 1902 started large-scale federal aid in putting water to work in the 17 western states.

The program yielded its first fruits with the 1906 harvest. Later, hydroelectric power became a big factor.

In 1954, the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation took stock. In 50 years, it had built 69 reclamation projects, irrigating 7.1 million acres, feeding water to 56 urban areas, and installing 4.7 million kilowatts of power capacity. The investment: \$2.4 billion. The claimed return: \$10 billion worth of crops, \$6.8 billion in farm income, \$10 billion in nonfarm income in reclamation project areas.

These benefits, enthusiasts claim, ripple across the nation from the point of first impact. The Bureau said the reclamation projects produced \$3 billion in federal taxes, built prosperous markets for eastern wares, conserved the nation's natural heritage, and developed playgrounds for vacationists.

CQ measured the West's growth against the rest of the nation, and compared states of the Lower Colorado River Basin -- California, Nevada, and Arizona -- to the other 14 western reclamation states. The Lower Basin has developed its water more extensively than the rest of the West, and Southern California leads opposition to the Upper Colorado and Fryingpan-Arkansas projects. (Figures on California, Nevada, and Arizona take in some areas outside the Lower Basin, since none of the three lies entirely within the Basin.)

#### GROWING WEST

In 1900, just before passage of the Reclamation Act, the 17 western states had a population of 11.2 million, some 15 percent of the 76 million national total. States of the Lower Basin had a population of 1.7 million.



By 1930, the West had 24.7 million people, an increase of 121 percent in 30 years. In the same period, the Lower Basin states grew 276 percent, and the nation only 62 percent. From 1930 to 1940, the West's population grew 9 percent, the Lower Basin's 21 percent, the whole nation's 7 percent.

In the next decade, the West grew to 34 million -- 26 percent in 10 years -- and supported 23 percent of the national population of 150.7 million. The Lower Basin gained 53 percent, to 11.5 million -- almost 8 percent of the national total, 50 years after it had supported only 2 percent. The U.S. as a whole grew 15 percent in the decade of the '40s.

#### BOOM BROUGHT PROSPERITY

Prosperity has accompanied booming population. In 1929, income payments to individuals totaled \$82.6 billion nationally, of which the West got \$15.1 billion, the Lower Basin \$5.5 billion. During the depression, the national total dipped 8.2 percent to \$75.9 billion in 1940, the West 2.4 percent to \$14.7 billion. But the Lower Basin kept gaining, 7.2 percent to \$5.9 billion.

In 1952, individual income payments nationally reached \$255.4 billion, a 237 percent gain over 1940. The West's total grew 313 percent to \$60.7 billion, and the Lower Basin's 319 percent to \$24.8 billion.

Water was a mainspring of this growth. In 1939, the U.S. had 18 million irrigated farm acres. Of this total, the West had 17.2 million, the Lower Basin states 5.6

million. By 1949, irrigation of the Lower Basin states had grown to 8.1 million acres, the West to 24.3 million, the nation to 25.8 million.

Much of the nation uses steam to generate electric power, but the West depends largely on water. In 1939, the West's hydroelectric power capacity was 4.5 million kilowatts, the Lower Basin's 2.5 million, the nation's 12.1 million. By 1952, the West's capacity was 10.6 million kilowatts, the Lower Basin's 4.4 million, the nation's 21.4 million.

#### Projects' Pros, Cons

Competition for two precious commodities -- water and the taxpayer's dollar -- lies behind the debate over three major western development projects. Congress may settle the issues this year.

Water is scarce. No section of the West has harnessed all it could use to nurture a dynamic economy. Sections that have put water to work most successfully want to make sure they keep what they've got -- and maybe reserve rights to more so they can continue growing. Drier sections are bumping against a ceiling; their economic progress will be stymied if pumps and faucets sputter.

Dollars, too, are scarce. Federal water projects must compete at the Treasurer's cage against the Pentagon, schools, highways, and all the other claimants. The Eisenhower Administration's "partnership" policy is skeptical of federal expenditures for primarily local benefits.

The President has decided that two of the projects meet his standards for federal aid. He has asked Congress to authorize the Upper Colorado and Fryingpan-Arkansas projects. Since there's a private-enterprise alternative, he has denied his approval to a federal Hells Canyon project.

#### UPPER COLORADO PROJECT

The Colorado River system is one of the West's richest water sources. Areas in the Lower River Basin, especially Southern California, have developed it energetically. Some 40 years ago, the Upper Basin got worried: All the water claims might be staked out before it was ready for large-scale development. In 1922, the Colorado River Compact was negotiated to reserve part of the flow for the Upper Basin.

Now, the Upper Basin states -- Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico -- have a blueprint ready to put more of their water allotment to work. But Southern California contends that the Upper Colorado project would violate the compact.

It's a legalistic argument over interpretation. These are the major points:

- The Upper Basin claims it's free to use its share of the River so long as it lets a specified amount of water flow to the lower Basin; Southern California replies that it should get all the water the Upper Basin doesn't use for irrigation and municipal supply.



- The Upper Basin contends it must store water to make sure it can fulfill its commitment to the Lower Basin, and to generate power to help pay for irrigation; California says such storage would not be a legitimate use of the Upper Basin's allotment, and would deprive the Lower Basin of needed water.

- The Upper Basin accuses the Lower of wasting water -- using it for such marginal purposes as secondary power -- while the Upper Basin's basic needs are denied; California answers that established uses -- even if marginal -- take precedence over all other uses except those covered by compact reservations.

- The Upper Basin contends that benefits would far exceed costs, and that almost all the federal investment would be repaid; opponents charge that figures have been juggled, the project actually would entail "hidden subsidies," and ability to repay is dubious.

- Conservationists oppose location of one of the key dams in Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, calling it an "invasion;" the Upper Basin replies that the Monument was established subject to use of portions for reclamation, and that the project would enhance its recreational and scenic values.

#### WEST-EAST DIVERSION

Much of the debate over the Fryingpan-Arkansas project parallels the conflict over the Upper Colorado, although differing in detail. Water would be diverted from western to eastern Colorado. Southern California contends diversions should be limited, since they deplete flow to the Lower Basin. Colorado replies that it has the right to use its water as it wishes. Some residents of western Colorado say the diversion would deprive them of needed water and destroy scenic values, but backers of the project say there are ample safeguards.

The pocketbook debate -- in the form of an ideological conflict over public vs. private power -- is the crux of the Hells Canyon battle.

Idaho Power Co., a private utility, wants to build three power dams on the Snake River in the Hells Canyon chasm. Public power advocates want to build a single, much larger federal dam on this stretch of the river. They contend the private project would use only a small part of Hells Canyon's potential, thus wasting public wealth for private profit. Only cheap federal power, they say, could fully develop the region, which is part of the Columbia River Basin.

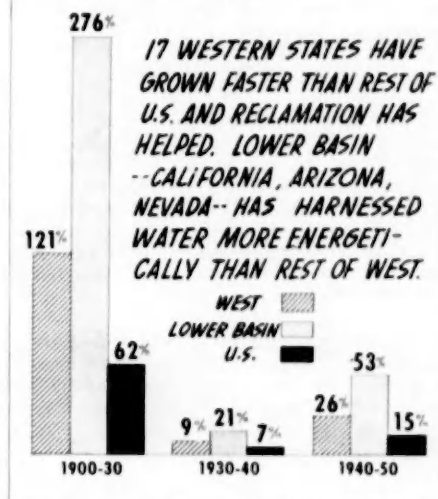
#### Study Groups

Advisory groups studying national policy on development of resources have begun to influence debate on proposed projects even before filing their reports. Opponents of such projects as the Upper Colorado development urge postponement of major new authorizations pending the reports, since basic revisions of policy may be recommended.

Two key groups studying resources policy are the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government and the President's Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy.

## BOOMING WEST

RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH  
1900-30, 1930-40, 1940-50



The company replies that its project would produce nearly as much power as the federal dam, and questions the big dam's feasibility. Besides, it asks, why spend tax money for a project that wouldn't produce anything for years, and maybe never, when a tax-paying development would put power on the lines quickly?

Supporters of the federal dam say most of the federal investment would be repaid, and would produce more public wealth in the long run. And they contend the federal dam is needed to help pay for a proposed Idaho irrigation project.

#### Costs and Benefits

The three big projects at the center of current debate over western development would irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres, supply water to homes and industries, and generate hydroelectric power. But the cost would be high -- too high, according to the opposition.

The Upper Colorado River project would be located in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Senate approval of one version of the project is expected, but House action is doubtful. The Senate bill (S 500) would authorize six storage units, costing an estimated \$782.9 million, and 12 irrigation units, at \$310.1 million, for a total of nearly \$1.1 billion.

In addition, the bill lists 21 irrigation projects which could be built only after later authorization by Congress. They would cost \$558.2 million. Grand total for all units mentioned in S 500: Nearly \$1.7 billion.

Authorized units would irrigate 386,500 acres and provide 1.1 million kilowatts of hydroelectric power capacity. Total storage capacity would be enough water to cover 40.7 million acres to a depth of one foot. Nearly 1.8 million acre feet would be consumed annually.

Regional organizations, including the Upper Colorado Grass Roots, Inc., and the Upper Colorado River Commission, lead the project's backers in the pressure arena. Opposition has been led by conservation groups, and by Southern California, with Northcutt Ely, a resources lawyer, as key spokesman.

#### DIVERSION SCHEME

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project of Colorado would divert about 70,000 acre feet of water annually from the Fryingpan River and Hunter Creek on the western slope of the Continental Divide, through a six-mile tunnel to the Arkansas River Basin on the eastern slope. Besides adding this diverted water to the Arkansas Basin's supply, the project would regulate eastern slope flow to increase the total amount of additional water to about 183,000 acre feet a year.

The project would provide supplemental irrigation to 322,000 acres, supply 20,500 acre feet of municipal and industrial water to cities and towns including Colorado Springs and Pueblo, and install about 104,800 kilowatts of power capacity. Estimated cost would be \$156.5 million, annual net revenues \$3.4 million.

Leading the project's supporters is the Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado, which sells "golden" fryingpans to raise money. Southern Californians are opposed. Also opposed is the Pitkin County Water Protection Association, representing some residents of the Aspen area.

Senate hearings on a Fryingpan-Arkansas bill have ended, and House hearings are scheduled for May. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 344.) Upper Colorado's fate could affect Fryingpan.

#### HELLS CANYON PROJECT

Hells Canyon is a narrow, 7,000-foot-deep chasm in which the Snake River flows as part of the Oregon-Idaho

### Voices from the Past

"I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific Ocean one inch nearer to Boston than it is. What do we want with this vast worthless area -- this region of savages and wild beasts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts and those endless mountain ranges?" -- Daniel Webster, 1852.

"The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states...The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished..." -- President Theodore Roosevelt, 1901.

border. The federal project calls for a single, 722-foot-high dam. The Idaho Power Company proposes three smaller dams -- Oxbow, Brownlee, and Hells Canyon -- in the same stretch of river.

Related to the project are eight downstream federal dams, some of which have not received appropriations. Water impoundment at Hells Canyon would increase their power capacity. Neither project would irrigate any land but the federal dam would contribute part of its power revenue to the cost of a proposed irrigation project, if Congress should authorize the irrigation project separately.

Dispute over statistics is part of the general debate, since each side challenges the feasibility of the other's proposal. Cost of the federal project, including accessory facilities, has been estimated at about \$600 million, a figure the company says is underestimated. The company's project would cost about \$154 million, excluding downstream costs.

The company's dams would impound about 1 million acre feet, the federal dam 3.9 million acre feet of useful water -- but the company contends the reservoir would rarely fill. One estimate credits the federal project with 900,000 kilowatts of power capacity, including capacity at dam site and added potential at the eight downstream dams. The company says the federal dam's capacity would be only about 570,000 kilowatts, while its own project could produce 610,000 kilowatts.

The proposed irrigation project would be in the Mountain Home desert, between Boise and Twin Falls, Idaho. One plan calls for irrigating 192,000 acres. Cost has been estimated at \$283 million.

Federal Power Commission hearings on the company's license application have ended and a decision is awaited. Field hearings on a Senate bill (S 1333) to order construction of a federal dam began April 4.

The National Hells Canyon Association is the company's chief challenger.

WHAT THE DAMS WOULD DO			
CAPSULE ESTIMATES OF COST, CLAIMED BENEFITS			
	COST	ACRES IRRIGATED	POWER CAPACITY
UPPER COLORADO	\$1.1 BILLION	386,500	1.1 MILLION KW
FRYINGPAN- ARKANSAS	\$156.5 MILLION	322,000	104,800 KW
HELLS CANYON			
FEDERAL DAM	\$600 MILLION	192,000	900,000
PRIVATE DAMS	\$154 MILLION	0	610,000
* INDIRECTLY...POWER WOULD HELP PAY FOR SEPARATE PROJECT			

## Fact Sheet

# PROS, CONS ON THREE WESTERN POWER PROJECTS

The West is growing fast and hopes to keep growing -- provided it can develop enough water and power. Much of the region is dry. Some sections, notably Southern California, have put the rivers to work through multipurpose reclamation projects. Other sections have proposed large-scale projects of their own.

They face opposition from several sources -- rival sections within the West, taxpayers and conservationists in other regions. Most of the major issues are pin-pointed in controversies over three big projects: Upper Colorado, Fryngpan-Arkansas, and Hells Canyon.

## The Region

Controversies over water reach their zenith in the 17 states of the so-called "Reclamation West": States under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. The states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

By most yardsticks, the Reclamation West has grown faster than the U.S. as a whole. And the same yardsticks show that the three states (Arizona, California, Nevada) making up the so-called Lower Colorado River Basin have grown faster than the rest of the West. (Since no state lies entirely within the Lower Basin, figures for Arizona, California, and Nevada take account of some areas outside the Lower Basin.)

The tables below compare the West as a whole, the Lower Basin (a section of the West), and the U.S. as a whole in selected years:

### INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

(In Billions of Dollars)

	West	Lower Basin	U.S.
1929	\$ 15.1	\$ 5.5	\$ 82.6
1940	\$ 14.7	\$ 5.9	\$ 75.9
% Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1929-40	-2.4%	+7.2%	-8.2%
1952	\$ 60.7	\$ 24.8	\$255.4
% Increase, 1940-52	312.9%	318.5%	236.7%

### POPULATION

	West	Lower Basin	U.S.
1900 Population*	11.2	1.7	76.0
% of U.S.	14.7%	2.2%	--
1930 Population*	24.7	6.2	122.8
% Increase, 1900-30	121.2%	275.9%	61.6%
% of U.S.	20.2%	5.1%	--
1940 Population*	27.0	7.5	131.7
% Increase, 1930-40	9.2%	21.2%	7.2%
% of U.S.	20.5%	5.7%	--

1950 Population*	34.0	11.5	150.7
% Increase, 1940-50	25.8%	52.9%	14.5%
% of U.S.	22.6%	7.6%	--

\*In millions.

### IRRIGATION

(In millions of irrigated farm acres)

	West	Lower Basin	U.S.
1939	17.2	5.6	18.0
1949	24.3	8.1	25.8
% Increase, 1939-49	40.8%	45.0%	43.4%

### HYDROELECTRIC POWER CAPACITY

(In thousands of kilowatts capacity)

	West	Lower Basin	U.S.
1939	4,539	2,483	12,075
1952	10,572	4,390	21,416
Undeveloped hydro power, 1953 estimate	57,161	11,204	87,992
% of Potential capa- city developed	15.6%	28.2%	19.6%

NOTE: Fuel, rather than water power, generates most of the electric power in most sections outside the West.

## Reclamation Activities

The Reclamation Act of 1902 started large-scale federal assistance in putting western water to work. The program is operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, headed by Commissioner Wilbur A. Drexheimer. The Bureau has jurisdiction over Alaska and the 17 states of the Reclamation West.

In an October, 1954, report entitled "The Growth and Contribution of Federal Reclamation to an Expanding National Economy," the Bureau of Reclamation presented statistics to summarize its activities and measure claimed achievements:

Number of reclamation projects	69
Acreage irrigated (full and supplemental)	7,100,000
Number of power plants	17
Power capacity, kilowatts	4,720,000
Urban areas receiving municipal water	56
Value of reclamation property, plant, equipment	\$ 2,400,000,000
Value of crops from projects	
1953	\$ 785,900,000
Total, 1906-53	\$10,000,000,000
Average per acre, 1953	\$ 126.92

Farm and nonfarm income resulting from production on irrigation projects, 1953	\$ 1,300,000,000
Persons whose earnings result from projects	5,000,000
Income of project farmers and farm workers	
1953	\$ 550,000,000
Total, 1906-53	\$ 6,800,000,000
Nonfarm income in project areas	
1953	\$ 786,000,000
Total, 1906-53	\$10,000,000,000
Annual business activity attributed to recreation features of projects	\$ 33,000,000
Federal tax revenues from reclamation areas, attributed to project development, 1916-53	\$ 3,000,000,000
Net power revenue	
Fiscal 1954	\$ 33,800,000
Through fiscal 1953	\$ 225,900,000
Payments for irrigation and municipal water, through fiscal 1953	\$ 108,900,000

Critics of the Bureau of Reclamation, however, challenge its statistical interpretations, particularly its estimates of indirect benefits.

## Reclamation Principles

Authorizations for individual reclamation projects differ, but the following principles generally apply:

- Water for municipal consumption has top priority, followed by water for irrigation and water for power.
- The federal investment allocated to flood control, navigation, and recreation (conservation of fish and wildlife) is not repaid.
- The federal investment allocated to municipal and industrial water, and to power, is repaid with interest.
- Users of water for irrigation contract to repay, so far as they are able, the federal investment allocated to irrigation; no interest is charged.
- Revenues from power sales pay the portion of the irrigation investment which users of irrigation water are unable to repay.
- The Bureau of Reclamation must present evidence that prospective benefits from proposed projects would exceed their cost.

Critics sometimes challenge Bureau of Reclamation figures on allocations, repayments, and benefits. Because most of the "easy" reclamation projects have already been built, current and future proposals tend to fall into the high-cost category. Some authorities believe basic principles for repayment will have to be made more lenient because many prospective projects could not meet current feasibility standards. But critics charge that even current practice involves unwarranted "hidden subsidies" from general taxpayers for the benefit of the few.

## Colorado River Compact

The Colorado River System is one of the two great sources of water west of the Continental Divide. (The other is the Columbia River System.)

The System has been divided into two drainage basins, with Lee Ferry on the River in northwest Arizona the dividing point between the Upper and Lower Basins.

Several states have sections in both divisions, but the Upper Basin states are defined as Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The Lower Basin states are Arizona, California, and Nevada. Only Arizona lies entirely within the Colorado Basin.

The Lower Basin, particularly California, developed water resources faster than the Upper Basin. The Upper Basin feared that little water would be left by the time it got around to large-scale development. As part of the price of winning Congressional approval of the Boulder Canyon project, the Lower Basin entered into the Colorado River Compact with the Upper Basin in 1922. Just how the compact divides the water is now disputed. But the Lower Basin agrees that the Upper is entitled to the beneficial consumptive use of up to 7.5 million acre feet a year, and the Upper says the Lower Basin is entitled to 75 million acre feet in any given 10-year period. (An acre foot is enough water to cover an acre to a depth of one foot.)

Southern California, with its swift-growing Los Angeles area, disputes the Upper Basin's interpretation of the Compact. Southern California contends that, if its interpretations are correct, the Upper Colorado River project (and in certain circumstances, the Frypan-Arkansas project) would violate the Compact.

California also is engaged in litigation against Arizona over interpretation of the Compact. The outcome of the suit will affect projects planned for Arizona, and may affect Upper Basin projects. A Supreme Court special master began a hearing April 12 on California's motion to bring in the Upper Basin states as parties to the suit.

## Upper Colorado River Project

### BACKGROUND

Administration bills (HR 4449, S 1555) to authorize the Upper Colorado project were reported to the House and Senate in 1954 but were not acted on. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 508ff.)

President Eisenhower requested Congressional authorization of the project in 1954 and 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 242.) The fiscal 1956 budget provided for a \$5 million supplemental appropriation.

The Senate April 18 began debate on an authorization bill (S 500 -- S Rept 128). The House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee has held hearings on differing authorization bills (HR 270, 2836, 3383, 3384, 4488). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 343.)

As debate began, observers expected the Upper Colorado project to have an easier time in the Senate than in the House.

### DESCRIPTION

As reported from Committee, S 500 would authorize the Secretary of Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to construct, operate, and maintain stipulated storage units and participating projects.

Storage units generally would regulate the flow of rivers, generate power, and, in some cases, furnish water for irrigation purposes.

Participating projects generally would furnish water for irrigation purposes; they participate, i.e., share, in revenues from storage projects.

S 500 mentions no specific sums, but would authorize appropriation of whatever funds were necessary. Projects described in the bill, the states in which they are located, and their cost (in millions of dollars), as estimated by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee:

Projects	Cost
STORAGE UNITS	\$782.9
Glen Canyon (northern Arizona)	
Echo Park (northwest Colorado)	
Flaming Gorge (northeast Utah)	
Navajo (northwest New Mexico)	
*Curecanti (central Colorado)	
*Juniper (northwest Colorado)	

#### PARTICIPATING PROJECTS

Those subject to supplementary justification reports to Congress: \$310.1

Central Utah, initial phase (Utah)  
Emery County (Utah)  
Florida (Colorado)  
Gooseberry (Utah)  
Hammond (New Mexico)  
LaBarge (Wyoming)  
Lyman (Wyoming)  
Paonia (Colorado)  
Pine River Extension (Colorado)  
Seedskaadee (Wyoming)  
Silt (Colorado)  
Smith Fork (Colorado)

Those subject to later authorization by Congress: \$558.2

San Juan-Chama (New Mexico)  
Navajo (New Mexico)  
Parshall (Colorado)  
Troublesome (Colorado)  
Rabbit Ear (Colorado)  
Eagle Divide (Colorado)  
Woody Creek (Colorado)  
West Divide (Colorado)  
Bluestone (Colorado)  
Battlement Mesa (Colorado)  
Tomichi Creek (Colorado)  
East River (Colorado)  
Ohio Creek (Colorado)  
Fruitland Mesa (Colorado)  
Bostwick Park (Colorado)  
Grand Mesa (Colorado)  
Dallas Creek (Colorado)  
Savery-Pot Hook (Wyoming and Colorado)  
Dolores (Colorado)  
Fruit Growers Extension (Colorado)  
Sublette (Wyoming)

Project previously authorized and nearly complete, to be integrated into system: \$ 7.3

Eden (Wyoming)

GRAND TOTAL \$1,658.5

\*Curecanti and Juniper could be constructed only after re-examination and supplementary justification reports to Congress and the President.

The grand total gives the estimated cost of projects stipulated in S 500. The estimated cost of projects actually authorized by Congress is some \$1,093,000,000.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

Initial units of the project, excluding those units which require later Congressional authorization, would provide:

- Irrigation to an estimated 386,500 acres, of which 243,500 acres would be getting supplemental irrigation and 143,000 acres would be getting irrigation water for the first time. (After construction of the participating units requiring later Congressional authorization, the project would irrigate 280,000 acres of new land, and 485,000 acres would get supplemental irrigation, for a total of 765,000 acres.)
- Water storage capacity totaling 40.7 million acre feet.
- Hydroelectric power capacity totaling 1,137,000 kilowatts. (Actual generation of power would vary at different stages of development. Early units would generate relatively large quantities at first, but less as later upstream units depleted flow. The Navajo unit would not generate power.)
- Consumption of water for all purposes, including evaporation loss, totaling 1,779,000 acre feet annually.

Other aspects of the project would include flood control and development of recreation.

According to rough estimates, seven to 10 years would pass after authorization before the project would operate to any substantial extent. Completion of the units specifically authorized in S 500 would take 30 to 50 years. Plans for Upper Basin development go beyond the projects listed in S 500, and all the bills would leave the way open for additional authorizations as need was demonstrated. Completion of the "ultimate" Project might take 50 to 75 years.

#### ISSUES

##### REPAYMENT

Proponents contend:

Most of the cost would be repaid, with interest except for irrigation costs.

Opponents contend:

"Hidden subsidies" would mount as high as \$4 billion, mainly through interest costs.



Delayed repayments and inaccurate allocations would contribute to high costs.

## FEASIBILITY, JUSTIFICATION

### Proponents contend:

The project has been studied very carefully and proved feasible from engineering and economic points of view.

Benefits would exceed costs by a comfortable margin.

Only full utilization of water and power resources would permit the Upper Basin to develop its great agricultural and industrial potential.

Crops produced in the area are largely non-competitive with produce of other areas, and are not in surplus.

Minerals needed for defense could be developed, and defense industries expanded.

If developed so that it could support a larger population, the area would make an ideal evacuation and dispersal center if the West Coast should be bombed.

Other sections of the U.S. would benefit from development of a prosperous market for their wares, a broadened tax base, conservation of natural resources, and recreational areas.

Firm commitments to buy water and power at adequate rates are assured.

Use of power revenues to help pay irrigation costs is established reclamation policy.

### Opponents contend:

Study of the project has been inadequate, as evidenced by the fact that several of the units are authorized contingent on additional study.

Figures have been juggled to force a favorable benefit-cost ratio.

Questionable benefits have been included, and estimates of many benefits have been inflated.

The farm land is not worth the expense the project would entail, and farm surpluses would be aggravated.

Farmers' ability to pay proposed water rates is questionable.

Existence of a long-term market for power at rates high enough to pay off the power investment plus part of the irrigation allocation is questionable, especially in an area rich in fuel resources and in a period when atomic energy is being developed.

Most of the storage units would be downstream from the irrigation units and therefore have no direct connection with irrigation; they would merely serve as "cash registers" to provide power revenue to pay off other phases; all the proposed irrigation projects could be developed without additional storage units.

## CONSERVATION

### Proponents contend:

The controversial Echo Park Dam in a section of Dinosaur National Monument is essential to the project's feasibility, and no satisfactory alternatives have been proposed.

Echo Park Dam would be some 20 miles from the dinosaur fossil beds and would not damage them.

The Dam would enhance the beauty of the scenic Monument; would alter it only by eliminating some dangerous and seldom-visited white-water rapids, which duplicate many similar stretches of water in the general area; and would make the Monument a more accessible "playground."

Many conservationists approve the Echo Park project.

Opposing conservationists are either opposed to the whole Upper Colorado project, or are being "used" by those who are.

Prospective benefits far exceed any possible detriment.

When the Dinosaur Monument was expanded from its original 80 acres to more than 200,000 acres in 1938, the Presidential proclamation specifically made the enlarged Monument subject to previous withdrawals for reclamation.

Construction of the Dam would set no precedent for "invasion" of the national park system, because the Dinosaur proclamation is the only one that made such reservations for reclamation.

### Opponents contend:

Satisfactory alternate sites which would not "invade" the national park system are available.

Alteration of the Monument by the Dam would be detrimental, not beneficial, to scenery and recreational features; wilderness areas must be preserved as a national heritage.

Most leading conservationists oppose the Echo Park Dam, although most of them favor development of the Upper Basin; the issue is not construction of a dam, but choice of the site.

The 1938 reservation for reclamation was for a specific site -- not the Echo Park site.

Dam-builders have many plans for similar "invasions" of the park system, and will push them if they succeed in setting a precedent at Echo Park.

Promises of enhancement of natural beauty through construction of dams have proved false in the past. (Both sides publish photos of Lake Mead, behind Hoover Dam; proponents' photos show happy families fishing while opponents' photos show mud flats and debris.)

## WATER RIGHTS

### Proponents contend:

The Upper Colorado project would permit the Upper Basin to use more of its allotment of water under the Colorado River Compact, while assuring its ability to meet its commitments to the Lower Basin.

The Compact requires the Upper Basin to refrain from depleting the River's flow to the Lower Basin below 75 million acre feet in any given period of 10 consecutive years; the Lower Basin need not get 7.5 million acre feet every year, but merely that annual average.

If flow after fulfillment of the 75 million acre foot commitment permits, the Upper Basin may use up to 7.5 million acre feet a year; although the Upper Basin may use no more than that, it may store greater quantities for use by both Basins in dry periods.

Although the full capacity of storage units would not be needed to supply water to initially proposed irrigation projects, the capacity will be needed for future irrigation projects. Initial projects would develop the Upper



Basin's economy to a point where still further development would be possible. Such spiraling development would make it possible for the Upper Basin to use more of its water allotment.

The project, even when completed, would not increase the Upper Basin's use of water above 7.5 million acre feet.

When the Compact was negotiated, its purpose was assurance that the rapidly developing Lower Basin would not appropriate so much water that none would be left for the Upper Basin; later development of the Upper Basin, such as the project would accomplish, was contemplated.

Southern California wastes water and uses it for marginal purposes; besides using its allotment for irrigation, municipal water, and firm power, it uses excess flow to produce low-cost secondary power. (Firm power is the quantity which can be counted on at all times; secondary power is an additional quantity which may not always be available -- depending on peak use and variations in flow of water -- and generally is sold for lower rates.)

- While the Upper Basin is parched for water and hungry for power, the Lower Basin reaps the benefits, or "windfall," of excess water "dripping down their shirt front."

Southern California wants to delay Upper Basin development as long as possible, to gain time to build more water and power projects and thus appropriate Colorado River water by "squatters' rights"; even if such use violated the Compact, no court would close down projects once they were developed and in use, merely to allow development of projects in the blueprint stage.

S 500 and the other bills guarantee against violation of the Compact and other applicable laws, and waive the federal government's immunity from litigation.

Instead of violating Lower Basin rights, the project would protect them. For example, storage units would control silt, extending the life of Lower Basin projects.

#### Opponents contend:

Use of river water is based on the principle of priority of appropriations; the first user wins the right to keep using the water.

The Compact made a partial exception to this principle by reserving for future development by the Upper Basin the beneficial consumptive use of a maximum of 7.5 million acre feet a year. (Beneficial consumptive use, opponents contend, includes any use for irrigation or municipal and industrial water supply; it does not include water used to generate electric power.)

The Compact did not divide the River's total flow, but merely 15 million acre feet a year.

The Lower Basin was guaranteed a minimum of 7.5 million acre feet a year for beneficial consumptive use, plus an additional 1 million acre feet as consumptive uses were developed, plus the entire flow of the River -- for any use, including secondary power -- remaining after utilization by the Upper Basin of whatever part of its 7.5 million acre feet it could put to beneficial consumptive use. (For example, if the River's flow were 20 million acre feet, and the Upper Basin utilized 7.5 million acre feet for beneficial consumptive use, the Lower Basin would get 12.5 million acre feet, not just 7.5 million acre feet. If the Upper Basin could put only 4 million acre feet to beneficial consumptive use, the Lower Basin would get 16 million acre feet. In each case, the flow down river through Lee Ferry -- which divides

the Upper and Lower Basins -- would include whatever amount, up to 7.5 or 8.5 million acre feet, the Lower Basin put to beneficial consumptive use, plus the entire remainder for use by the Lower Basin as it saw fit, and even for flow out to sea.)

Beneficial consumptive use does not include hydroelectric power; any use for irrigation or municipal water takes priority over power.

The Upper Colorado project's non-power uses would be well within the Upper Basin's 7.5 million acre foot allotment, but use of water for purposes not directly related to beneficial consumptive use would not be legitimate depletion under the Compact; proposed storage units fall into this category.

The Lower Basin is guaranteed 7.5 million (or 8.5 million) acre feet every year, not just an average of 7.5 million as contended by the Upper Basin. During the period for filling the storage units, the Project would deplete the River below that figure, depriving the Lower Basin of needed water. After the filling period, there probably would be years when the flow to the Lower Basin would be reduced to, say, 6 million acre feet; plans to compensate by increasing the flow to 9 million acre feet in another year would not overcome the violation.

The Lower Basin does not seek water for additional developments, but wants to maintain its existing water rights.

The Compact and ensuing agreements -- including the Mexican Water Treaty and the Boulder Canyon Project Act -- obviously contemplated that more than 7.5 million acre feet a year would flow to the Lower Basin.

Current Lower Basin uses, which would be curtailed by the Upper Colorado project, are commitments. Some of them are firm. Others, such as water for secondary power, could be superseded by legitimate depletion of the River for uses with higher priority, but the project would not meet this standard. In negotiating power contracts, the federal government took account of probable surplus flow and Southern California invested large sums on that premise. Curtailment of flow would reduce federal revenue from downstream power.

The Compact guaranteed quality as well as quantity of water, and the Project might increase the salinity of water flowing to the Lower Basin.

Since the California vs. Arizona suit involves issues of Compact interpretation that would affect the project, Congressional action should await the outcome; similarly Congress should wait for forthcoming reports on water policy by the Hoover Commission and a Presidential advisory committee in the Interior Department.

#### PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

This issue does not loom large in debate over the Upper Colorado project. Proponents observe that private utilities in the area generally favor the project and have offered to buy power, build transmission lines, and protect such preference customers as electrification cooperatives. Indirectly, public power advocates raise the issue by saying that the Administration sponsors only those projects -- like the Upper Colorado -- which private utilities do not want to undertake, while approving private development of more profitable projects. Under the Administration's "partnership" policy, the federal government helps develop resources only to the extent that development is beyond local capability.

## Fryingpan-Arkansas Project

### BACKGROUND

A Senate bill (S 964 -- S Rept 1754) to authorize the project was passed by the Senate in 1954. A House bill (HR 236 -- H Rept 1943) did not reach a vote in the House, which rejected the rule to authorize debate (H Res 626) by a 188-195 roll-call vote. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 512ff.)

President Eisenhower requested Congressional authorization of the Project in 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 242.) The fiscal 1956 budget provided for a \$2 million supplemental appropriation.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee concluded hearings March 25 on an authorization bill (S 300). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 344.) House subcommittee hearings on an identical bill (HR 412) are scheduled to begin early in May.

Prospects for passage are considered better in the Senate than in the House. Some proponents of the Upper Colorado project, although supporting Fryingpan-Arkansas, too, believe action on the latter should be postponed until enactment of the former.

### DESCRIPTION

The 1955 bills would authorize the Secretary of Interior (through the Bureau of Reclamation) to construct, operate, and maintain the project.

Plans call for diverting about 70,000 acre feet of water annually from Hunter Creek and the Fryingpan River (parts of the Colorado River System), on the western slope of the Continental Divide in Colorado, through a six-mile tunnel in the Divide to the basin of the Arkansas River on the eastern slope in Colorado. Besides adding the diverted 70,000 acre feet to the Arkansas Basin's supply, the project would regulate the flow of the Arkansas River to increase the total amount of additional water available to about 183,000 acre feet a year.

In addition to the tunnel and networks of canals, the project would involve construction of a reservoir near Pueblo and enlargement of the existing Sugar Loaf and Twin Lakes reservoirs, all on the eastern slope, to a total storage capacity of 777,000 acre feet. On the western slope, a reservoir with a capacity of 28,000 acre feet would be built near Aspen to insure a water supply for the area from which water would be diverted.

The project would open no new land to irrigation, but would provide supplemental irrigation for 322,000 acres.

Seven hydroelectric plants would be installed, with capacity of 104,800 kilowatts. They would generate about 505,000 kilowatt hours annually.

About 20,500 acre feet of municipal and industrial water would be supplied annually to cities and towns, including Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

### COSTS, REVENUES, BENEFITS

#### Estimated costs of the proposed project:

Irrigation	\$67,653,000
Municipal and industrial water	24,528,000
Power	44,551,000
Flood control	17,911,000
Fish and wildlife	1,898,000

TOTAL \$156,541,000

#### Estimated annual net revenues:

Power	\$ 1,720,200
Irrigation	839,200
Municipal and industrial water	855,000

TOTAL \$3,414,400

#### Estimated annual benefits:

Irrigation	\$ 4,276,000
Direct	\$1,569,000
Indirect	\$2,707,000
Municipal and industrial water	1,304,000
Power	3,207,000
Flood control	598,000
Sediment control	141,000

TOTAL \$ 9,526,000

#### Ratio of benefits to costs:

All benefits	1.47 to 1
Direct benefits only	1.05 to 1

### ISSUES

To a great extent, much of the debate over the Upper Colorado Project parallels the arguments and issues in the Fryingpan-Arkansas debate, differing only in degree and detail.

Just as in the argument over Upper Colorado, there are disputes on repayment, feasibility, and justification. The conservationists' objection to a dam in a national park does not apply to Fryingpan-Arkansas.

Southern California's objections based on interpretation of water rights are less concrete in the case of Fryingpan-Arkansas than in debate over the Upper Colorado.

#### Southern California contends:

The diversion of 70,000 acre feet would be minor in itself, but the project is an opening wedge for the much larger (some 900,000 acre feet) Gunnison-Arkansas project.

There should be a moratorium on diversions until a limit has been set to protect the rights of the Lower Colorado River Basin.

#### Proponents contend:

Colorado has the right to use its own water as it sees fit, and the project would use only about 2 percent of Colorado's allotment. (The Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948 apportioned about 51 percent of the Upper Basin's allotment to Colorado.)

California's opposition to the project shows that it opposes any development of Upper Basin water resources.

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project would be entirely independent of the Upper Colorado project and would not be a commitment for later authorization of Gunnison-Arkansas.

Water rights within Colorado are in dispute. Some residents of the western slope in the vicinity of Aspen contend:

Diversion would inundate scenic areas that attract tourists.

Diversion would take away water that the western slope will need to develop its economy.

#### Proponents contend:

The inundated area would affect only a few home owners, while improving the recreational attractions of the Aspen area.

The rugged western slope has surplus water, and has only limited potential for agricultural and industrial development.

The western slope's water needs would be fully protected. The Aspen Reservoir would be insurance against deficiencies. The project's "operating principles" include various guarantees, including a provision that, if a shortage should develop, diversion to the eastern slope would be curtailed before the western slope's water supply could be cut back.

In arguing the justification of the project, its proponents contend:

Droughts have cut back arable land in the Arkansas basin of Colorado from 550,000 to 460,000 acres.

All the water resources which could be developed by private enterprise have been developed; the Arkansas Basin will not be able to develop much further without tapping additional water sources.

Much of the shortage is due to the Arkansas River's erratic flow; through storage and other regulation measures, periods of surplus and shortage could be equalized; because of uncertainty, farmers are forced to waste some water by over-irrigation when flow is heavy; charges for irrigation water would be cheap "crop insurance."

The Project would not eliminate the Arkansas Basin's water deficiency -- amounting to about 35 percent of requirements -- but would reduce it to about 16 percent; more water could be used, but the western slope would not permit diversion of a greater quantity.

## Hells Canyon Projects

### BACKGROUND

The Hells Canyon debate is not primarily a dispute over whether or not to build a project, but over a choice between alternatives: A high federal dam vs. three smaller, privately owned dams in the same area.

The Idaho Power Co., the private utility involved, applied to the Federal Power Commission in 1950 for a license to build the Oxbow Dam, one of the three dams in its plan for development of the Snake River on the Oregon-Idaho border. The company already sells power in the area, generating some itself and buying some from publicly owned dams. In 1953, the company filed applications for the other two dams: Hells Canyon, north (downstream) of Oxbow; and Brownlee, south (upstream) of Oxbow.

Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman intervened in FPC proceedings on the Oxbow application, opposing the license. The Bureau of Reclamation had inherited from the Army Corps of Engineers a plan to build a 722-foot-high federal dam at Hells Canyon, a narrow, 7,000-foot-deep chasm. The dam site would be on the Snake about 90 miles north of Weiser, Idaho. The federal dam plan was part of the over-all plan for developing the Columbia River Basin. The Oxbow Dam would rule out the federal dam.

When the Eisenhower Administration took office, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay withdrew his Department's objections to the Idaho Power Co. license. Advocates of public power continued their opposition to the license during FPC hearings, now concluded. FPC has not reached its decision, but most observers expect it to approve the private company's application.

The federal dam proposal has been before Congress before, but a clear-cut decision on its merits was never reached. Public power advocates have introduced bills to authorize -- and order -- federal construction of the high-dam project. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee began hearings April 4 on one of these bills (S 1333). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 366.) The identical House bills are HR 4719, 4730, 4739, and 4740.

### DESCRIPTION

Hydroelectric power would be the overriding purpose of both the federal and private projects. Neither would supply any water for irrigation. But plans call for the federal project to contribute part of its power revenues to payment of the cost of a proposed irrigation project -- in the Mountain Home desert between Boise and Twin Falls, Idaho -- upstream from the dam. The 1955 bills would not authorize the Mountain Home project, but would direct the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress on its feasibility not later than the 85th Congress. Irrigation water would be diverted by tunnel from the Payette River, a tributary of the Snake.

Involved in the debate are eight federal dams -- some of which have not received appropriations -- downstream from Hells Canyon. These dams would expand their power-generation capacity if water were impounded at Hells Canyon.

There is wide variation in statistical measurements of the projects. A consensus of informed estimates:

The federal project would cost about \$600 million, including the cost of transmission lines and additional generators for the downstream dams. The Idaho Power Co. project would cost about \$154 million, not counting downstream costs. (The company contends costs of the federal project are under-estimated.)

The federal dam would have storage capacity for about 3.9 million acre feet of useful water. The private project's Brownlee dam would have a capacity of about 1 million acre feet. The company's other two dams would be "run-of-the-river" -- impounding no substantial amount of water.

The federal project would have a capacity of about 900,000 kilowatts, including capacity at Hells Canyon and added capacity at the eight downstream dams. The private project would have a total capacity of about 610,000 kilowatts. (The company contends the federal project would have a capacity of only about 570,000 kilowatts.)

Plans for Mountain Home irrigation are fluid. One leading plan calls for irrigating 192,000 acres initially, and later irrigating additional portions of the 370,000-acre area. Secretary McKay estimated the irrigation project's cost at about \$283 million. The Bureau of Reclamation estimated that the 192,000 irrigated acres would yield \$8.2 million worth of crops a year, and also claimed less direct benefits.

## ISSUES

### NEED

#### Proponents of the private project contend:

The company needs and could sell additional power capacity, although its customers have not been subjected to "brownouts" as have some other areas.

Power rates for the federal project would have to be inflated to provide a subsidy to irrigation.

The irrigation subsidy could be provided by dams other than Hells Canyon.

#### Proponents of the federal project contend:

The company's rates are high, and it might prove difficult to sell the additional power at such rates.

The federal project would generate more power, but it could be sold because it would be cheaper.

Although the area suffers from no serious power shortage, there is great additional potential demand which would become effective as power became available at low federal rates; for example, development of phosphate beds and low-grade copper deposits in the region would be feasible only with cheap power.

Potential power needs are so great that the full potential of resources should be utilized; although the company could generate power several years sooner than the federal project, the company's plan would produce less than the full amount available, and would preclude full development of the site later.

There is no assurance that the company would build its proposed Brownlee and Hells Canyon dams; it might stop after building the more profitable Oxbow dam.

### FEASIBILITY

#### Proponents of the private project contend:

The high federal dam would seldom be full to capacity; in relatively dry years, the high dam would produce less power than the three low dams.

Estimates of the federal dam's advantage in downstream generation are inflated; there is no evidence that Congress will appropriate funds for the downstream dams, and the high dam's efficiency depends largely on their construction.

#### Proponents of the federal project contend:

The high dam would fill.

## FINANCING

#### Proponents of the private project contend:

In view of efforts to balance the budget, it is doubtful that Congress would appropriate funds for the federal dam even if it were authorized, especially since the company's alternative would do the job; thus, if the company's project is rejected, the Hells Canyon site may not be developed at all.

Besides the federal project's cost to the taxpayer, the Treasury would lose tax revenue the company's project would yield.

#### Proponents of the federal project contend:

Greater economic development that would be made possible by the federal project would yield increased revenue to the Treasury from the broadened tax base.

Provision is made for repayment of the federal investment.

### POWER POLICY

#### Proponents of the private project contend:

The company's proposal is in line with the Administration's "partnership" power policy, which limits federal power development to those projects that are beyond the capacity of private and other local interests.

#### Proponents of the federal project contend:

The "partnership" policy results in "give-aways" of public resources to private interests.

The policy saddles the federal government with less profitable projects, and yields the most desirable projects to private interests.

### IDAHO INTERESTS

Fear has been expressed that the federal project would impinge on Idaho's rights to power. The company contends its proposal would stimulate the economy of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon more than the federal project would. Proponents of the federal dam contend that this area's interests would be protected by a provision in the 1955 bills that would reserve 500,000 kilowatts of Hells Canyon power for sections of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon.



## Pressures on Congress

### In This Section...

- Transportation Lobby Lineup
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Pressure Points

### TRANSPORTATION LOBBIES

Administration efforts to develop a new transportation policy touched off a propaganda war between railroad and trucking organizations.

As these groups awaited a Cabinet report on transport policy, their officials conducted a beefed-up drive to build up public support for their respective positions. This conflict will become particularly important if the dispute spreads into Congress. The report, prepared by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, a study group appointed by the President in 1954, was released April 18. It is expected to serve as a basis for new legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 441.)

Railroads supported a "more equitable" policy limiting power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates, enable railroads to go into the trucking and bus business "on an equal basis," and impose user charges on airlines and waterways.

The trucking industry opposed these goals, contending that its members are not subsidized by either federal or state governments, that the motor industry is far more tightly regulated than railroads, and that "railroads want virtually complete freedom to engage in selective rate cutting."

#### RAILROADS SPARK DRIVE

In a typical advertisement in leading national magazines, the Association of American Railroads presented a "scorecard" on transportation. It emphasized that railroads build and maintain their own roadways, pay property taxes on these roadways, and meet their own true costs. The ad contended that trucks, waterways, airlines and buses do not have to shoulder these responsibilities.

An answering ad, inserted by the American Trucking Associations, pointed out that truckers pay special federal taxes on equipment, parts and fuel, while railroads do not. It emphasized that, during westward expansion, railroads received "enormous land grants." The ad said the railroads had initiated "an extensive and expensive propaganda campaign."

In one of many counter-attacks, James F. Pinkney, general counsel for ATA, told a meeting of the National Petroleum Association April 14 that railroad-advocated changes in "our time-tested" transport policy would result in "chaos...far greater than that seen in transportation in the early days."

#### BEHIND THE DRIVE

The AAR represents 98 per cent of the mileage and railroad business in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Its

### TRANSPORTATION JAM

DISPUTE OVER REGULATION IS BOILING AGAIN  
AS TRANSPORT LOBBIES ANTICIPATE  
NEW ADMINISTRATION POLICY



#### RAILROADS ASK:

Limit power of ICC to regulate RR rates, impose user charges on waterways and airports; enable RR's to go into other forms of transport "on equal basis"

#### TRUCKERS, AIRLINES, WATERWAYS

#### ANSWER:

RR's should not be allowed to "lower rates at will;" other forms of transport already pay their fair share; allowing RR's to operate trucks and airlines would lead to monopoly.

president is tall, friendly William T. Faricy, who is well-known among Congressmen and top government officials.

Adding to the railroads' lobby strength are state associations and three major regional groups. Most of these have their own legislative experts. Since 1947, 40 individual roads -- including such large lines as Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio -- have filed under the federal lobby law.

ATA's major strength comes from its membership of 50 independent and autonomous state trucking associations and 11 self-governing conferences. Key roles are played in its lobby activities by John V. Lawrence, managing director, and Pinkney.

Other leading transport interests have a big stake in any revision of transport policy, and have sideline roles in the current tussle. The major airlines, working through the Air Transport Association, want any user charges enacted by Congress to be imposed equally on all forms of transport. The inland barge and towing industry, through the American Waterways Operators, Inc., and other lobbies, is working to keep from being "throttled" by such charges.

Mediation between railroads and truckers is currently being attempted by the Transportation Association of America. Billed as a "consulting service to Congress," TAA includes all transport interests and shippers. "We are trying to secure the eventual compromise without which no new transportation policy can ever be achieved," one official said.



## Fact Sheet

# LOBBY STANDS ON U.S. TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Railroad and trucking lobbies are at odds over the nation's four major transportation laws. Railroads contend these laws constitute an inconsistent crazy-quilt which needs major overhauling. The trucking industry, however, claims relatively little tailoring is needed to streamline transport policy.

Laws in question, basic data on leading transportation lobbies, and the arguments of key groups:

### Laws

- Act of 1887 to Regulate Commerce (PL 104, 49th Congress), designed to curb abuses of an alleged railroad monopoly, marked the government's first entrance into the transport field. The act established the Interstate Commerce Commission.

- The Motor Carrier Act of 1933 (PL 250, 74th Congress) extended government regulation to the trucking industry. ICC was given jurisdiction over rates and service of trucks engaging in interstate commerce (except those hauling livestock, fish and unprocessed farm products, and certain other goods).

- Transportation Act of 1940 (PL 785, 76th Congress) created standards to guide federal activities. The standards were "fair and impartial regulation of all modes of transportation," treatment of various carriers so as to "preserve inherent advantages of each," and a provision for "safe, economical and efficient service" to the public.

- Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (PL 706, 75th Congress) established the Civil Aeronautics Authority to foster development of civil aeronautics and air commerce. CAA creates and operates civil airways and navigation facilities, and assists in developing airports. Another group, the Civil Aeronautics Board, was set up to govern the economic aspects of air transport, provide safety rules, and investigate accidents.

### Transportation Lobbies

NAME -- Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

FOUNDED -- 1935.

MEMBERSHIP -- Not available. TAA is supported by all forms of transportation, its users and investors.

PURPOSE -- "To develop a favorable climate in which to assure the best possible transportation service at the lowest possible cost...To resist all trends which may lead to government ownership or operation of any form of transportation."

PRESIDENT -- Dr. George P. Baker, professor of transportation, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Leif Gilstad, first vice president, and Harold F. Hammond, executive vice president.

PUBLICATION -- Partners in America, monthly newsletter.

NAME -- Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1934.

MEMBERSHIP -- 196 railroads in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

PURPOSE -- To achieve "more efficient and economical handling of matters of common concern in the whole field of railroading."

PRESIDENT -- William T. Faricy, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Jardine Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel.

PUBLICATION -- Railway Digest of Developments and Comments, monthly.

NAME -- American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1933.

MEMBERSHIP -- 50 state trucking associations.

PURPOSE -- "To protect,...promote and advance the interests and welfare of the trucking industry and those who use it or depend upon it."

PRESIDENT -- Neil J. Curry, Los Angeles, Calif.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- John V. Lawrence, managing director, and James F. Pinkney, general counsel.

PUBLICATION -- Transport Topics, weekly.

NAME -- Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1936.

MEMBERSHIP -- 43 scheduled airlines.

PURPOSE -- A service organization to promote the usefulness of air transportation to the public.

PRESIDENT -- Earl D. Johnson, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Stuart G. Tipton, general counsel, and Edward Rodgers, director of public affairs.

PUBLICATION -- Air Transport Facts and Figures, annually.

NAME -- American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1319 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1944.

MEMBERSHIP -- 300 barge and towing vessel owners and operators.

PURPOSE -- To use "cooperative action" in connection with the problems of management and policy affecting operators of inland waterway transportation.

PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Chester C. Thompson, Washington, D.C.

PUBLICATION -- Membership newsletter weekly.

NAME -- National Water Carriers Association, Inc., Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1941.

MEMBERSHIP -- 70 member organizations.

PURPOSE -- "To provide a means by which water carriers may take 'common action' regarding problems under government regulation.

PRESIDENT -- Chester H. Sanders, president of Red Star Towing and Transportation Co., New York, N.Y.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Richard H. Specker, executive vice president.

PUBLICATION -- Membership news-bulletin, periodically.



## Lobby Arguments

The Transportation Association of America, which represents all forms of transportation, has formulated recommendations in most of which railroad and trucking groups concur. The TAA's objectives, followed by representative arguments by railroaders and truckers:

### TAA'S RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Government Competition with Commercial Operators

-- "The government (should) stay out of the for-hire transportation business wherever privately owned facilities are available; and also that, except to the extent required by the national defense, it (should) refrain from engaging in any sort of transportation that private carriers are ready, able, and willing to undertake."

Excise Taxes -- "These taxes...are discriminatory, and burdensome on travelers, shippers, and carriers. They obstruct the flow of commerce; pyramid the cost of living by adding to the transportation costs at successive stages of manufacturing, marketing, and distribution; and they tend to undermine the for-hire transportation industry, which is the life-line of our economy."

Abandonment of Unprofitable Rail Services -- "Unlike other businesses, it is extremely difficult in many instances for railroads, because of present regulatory restrictions, to discontinue their unprofitable services or abandon lines which operate at a loss. Continued operation of such lines and services becomes a burden on the carriers...The Association recommends that the Commission be given power to authorize discontinuance of services which are a burden on interstate commerce because they are being carried on at a financial loss." -- Summary of legislative recommendations, Transportation Association of America, April 1, 1955.

### RAILROAD ARGUMENTS

De-Regulation -- Railroads urge "limitations upon the power of the (Interstate Commerce) Commission to suspend reduced rates at the instance of competing modes of transportation or on its own initiative;...a shortening of the suspension period...withdrawal of the Commission's power to condemn reduced rates which are reasonably compensatory on the ground that they are 'lower than necessary to meet the competition' or will attract more than a 'fair share' of the available traffic."

Freedom to Use Other Media of Transportation -- Referring to "severe limitations" placed upon the industry's use of other media of transportation, railroads have advocated "greater freedom" through legislative sanction for use of any mode of transportation by their industry.

Federal Aids to Domestic Transportation -- "Before public aid is provided for the benefit of any medium of transportation, there (should) be weighed the effect such public aid will have upon the entire transportation system, including the railroads.

"Each segment of the transportation industry which utilizes facilities provided at public expense should be required to pay reasonable and equitable user charges

for the facilities which it needs to use in order that each such medium of transportation shall bear the full, true costs of its own services."

Excise Taxes -- "Peacetime retention of wartime excise taxes on transportation of property and persons produces a result which is unfair and unwise, contrary to expressed national transportation policy and detrimental to national defense. Repeal of both excises is urged.

"...the passenger tax discourages travel, thereby tending to aggravate the passenger deficit problem. The freight tax, by increasing the real cost of common carrier transportation, encourages private carriage and thereby reduces railroad freight revenues." -- Summary of presentation of the Association of American Railroads to the working group of the President's Cabinet Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, April 16, 1954.

### TRUCKERS' DEFENSE

Subsidies -- "We do not concede...that (railroad) financial difficulties are caused by discriminatory regulation and taxation and by alleged subsidization of other forms of transportation.

"Speaking for the trucking industry on the question of subsidization, we flatly assert that the industry is not subsidized by either the federal or the state governments."

Freedom from Regulation -- "Another foundation stone in the railroad argument for greater freedom from regulation is the proposition that present regulations discriminate against the railroads..."

"In the case of regulation, we submit that the motor carrier industry is regulated to a far more burdensome extent than are the railroads."

Taxes -- "The real victim of discriminatory taxation is the trucking industry. To the extent that they do not enjoy exemption therefrom, the railroads pay only normal taxes which remain relatively fixed and ascertainable. On the other hand, the trucking industry, in addition to paying without any exemptions these normal taxes, is called upon to pay a great number of special taxes which are constantly changing and being increased."

Rates -- "The railroads want virtually complete freedom to engage in selective rate cutting and, as an additional and complementary weapon, they want the authority (presently denied them) to operate other modes of transportation free from any restrictions.

"Railroads' Plight" -- "Their financial plight first appeared back in the 20's in connection with passenger traffic, prior to any serious impact by the trucking or air transport industries, but subsequent to the use on a large scale of the passenger automobile."

"What is needed is for the railroads to take stock of their own situation free from the smoke screen of charges of discrimination, subsidy, and unfair competition, with which in their attempt to blind others, they have apparently blinded themselves." -- Letter from James F. Pinkney, general counsel, American Trucking Associations, Inc., to Arthur W. Page, director of the working group for the President's Cabinet Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, Oct. 8, 1954.

## LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

### Law and Public Relations

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/7/55.

Registrant -- HERBERT P. WILKINS, attorney, c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, & Bradford, 53 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- March 28, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 357.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/7/55.

Registrants -- PAUL R. SCOTT AND GEORGE F. GILLELAND, attorneys, 627 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/8/55.

Registrant -- CASIMIR DE RHAM, JR., attorney, c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, & Bradford, 53 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- March 28, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 357.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, 52 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- JACK A. HANER, attorney, 52 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Hamilton, 52 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- EDMUND H. KERR, attorney, 52 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

**EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- RALPH K. BALL, attorney, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

## Organizations

**EMPLOYER** -- Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C St. N.E., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 4/8/55.

Registrant -- EDWARD F. SNYDER, 104 C St. N.E., Washington 2, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "The development of the United Nations as a means of overcoming world disorder by the establishment of international law; the international control and reduction of armaments..."

Expenses -- "\$100.00 per quarter for travel, food, lodging, telephone."

Compensation -- "\$5,500 per year."

**EMPLOYER** -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 4/8/55.

Registrant -- MACLEISH, SPRAY, PRICE, & UNDERWOOD, 134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- Income taxation of fire and casualty insurance companies.

**EMPLOYER** -- Retired Officers Association, 1616 I St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/8/55.

Registrant -- O.H. SAUNDERS, 1616 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Compensation -- "Monthly compensation to be \$400."

**EMPLOYER** -- Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- C.E. HOBBS, staff attorney.

Expenses -- For second quarter, estimated at \$50.

Compensation -- "Estimated part of annual compensation allocated to legislative activity -- \$5,000."

**EMPLOYER** -- Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle 4, Wash. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- JOHN M. HURLEY, Washington Railroad Association, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle 4, Wash.

Legislative Interest -- Support all legislation in the interest of a sound transportation policy, and oppose all legislation contrary to such interests.

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 529.

**EMPLOYER** -- National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- SAMUEL OMASTA, 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C.

**EMPLOYER** -- National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- KENNETH W. WHITE, 619 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C.

**EMPLOYER** -- Michigan Railroads Association, 301 Michigan Terminal Building, Detroit, Mich. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- STUART CAMERON, 1430 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Compensation -- "\$500 compensation monthly."

**EMPLOYER** -- National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 E. 102nd St., Cleveland 6, Ohio. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- JOEL BARLOW, attorney, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Primarily concerned with HR 1."

Previous Registration -- June 25, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 683.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis 1, Mo. Filed 4/11/55.

Registrant -- WALTER C. PLOESER, (Ex-Rep., R Mo., 1941-49), 50 S. Bemiston Ave., Clayton, St. Louis, Mo.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters relating to regulation of domestic transportation, the American Merchant Marine, flood control, and river and harbors maintenance."

Compensation -- "Serves without compensation. May be reimbursed for actual expenses."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 27, 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 788.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Radio Corporation of America, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/12/55.

Registrant -- GEORGE Y. WHEELER, II, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the Radio Corporation of America and/or its subsidiaries and affiliated companies."

Previous Registration -- Sept. 5, 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 777.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Committee Representing American Fluorspar Producers, c/o J. Blecheisen, Rosiclare, Ill. Filed 4/12/55.

Registrant -- POPE, BALLARD, & LOOS, 707 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Tariff, customs, and foreign trade legislation. HR 1, against; HR 5335, for; S 1576, for."

Compensation -- "\$150.00 per day."

Previous Registration -- July 10, 1952. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 438.)

**EMPLOYER** -- American Vocational Association, 1010 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/13/55.

Registrant -- M.D. MOBLEY, 1010 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

**EMPLOYER** -- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Pl., New York 3, N.Y. Filed 4/13/55.

Registrant -- RANDALL J. LEBOEUF, JR., attorney, 15 Broad St., New York 5, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- Opposition to HR 4560 in its present form and other related bills to amend the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

**EMPLOYER** -- Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/13/55.

Registrant -- Joseph V. McLaughlin, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Support all legislation in the interest of a sound transportation policy, and oppose all legislation contrary to such interests.

Previous Registration -- Feb. 26, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 849.)

**EMPLOYER** -- Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho. Filed 4/13/55.

Registrant -- RIEGELMAN, STRASSER, & SPIEGELBERG, 810 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Nez Perce Tribe in particular.

**EMPLOYER** -- American Legion, 700 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. Filed 4/14/55.

Registrant -- BERTRAM G. DAVIS, c/o The American Legion, 1608 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- All matters affecting veterans' care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education and housing; all matters affecting general welfare of veterans.

Compensation -- "\$6,000 yearly."

**EMPLOYER** -- Philippine Sugar Association, 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/55.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, attorney, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- March 10, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 690.)

**EMPLOYER** -- American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/14/55.

Registrant -- CHARLES B. BUTLER, Director of Land and Water Use, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Development, use and ownership of natural resources.

Compensation -- "Ten percent of Mr. Butler's annual salary (\$10,000) will be reported."

## PRESSURE POINTS

**LABOR-FARMERS** -- W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, April 14 told the Nebraska BRT that he had "high hopes" for labor-farmer cooperation on federal legislation "designed to promote national prosperity." Kennedy speaking at Hastings, Neb., said "farm prosperity makes more and better jobs for city workers and for railroad men." He called on members of the brotherhood to appoint themselves "ambassadors of good will from labor to the farmers" for the promotion of mutual interests.

**WORK LAWS** -- The National Right to Work Committee April 13 issued a study which showed that "economic gains in states (with) right-to-work laws have outstripped those in states permitting compulsory unionism." Right-to-work laws, according to the Committee, "protect the right of a worker to choose to join -- or not to join -- a private organization in order to hold a job." Ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R N.J., 1929-48), president of the group, said that the 12 states with right-to-work laws "have shown better records of gains in almost every major category since they were passed." He added that the laws "have certainly not been detrimental... (to) these states, as certain union bosses have claimed."

**DIXON-YATES** -- The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in the April issue of its publication, Rural Electrification, said opponents of the Dixon-Yates contract were "presented with two new weapons to fight the controversial anti-TVA contract" by the Tennessee legislature. One law prohibits construction of privately owned lines to import electricity generated by corporations outside Tennessee without the permission of the State Public Service Commission. The other permits municipalities to construct generating facilities; power generated by such plants could be sold to TVA, or the plants themselves could be leased to TVA. The State Public Service Commission, according to the magazine, "strongly favors" TVA.

**NEWS** -- The Navy League of the United States April 12 expressed "concern" over the news directive issued March 30 by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 333.) A release by Carl Stockholm, president of the League, referred to the action as a "blackout" and added that it would "seriously interfere" with freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Stockholm said the directive could be interpreted as an example of the "most flagrant form of censorship known in this country in peacetime."



### DEMOCRATIC MEETING

A sweep for their Party in the 1956 election was predicted by Democrats who met in Washington April 15-16 for a session of their National Committee and a dinner in honor of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas).

National Chairman Paul M. Butler said "prospects for a Democratic victory in 1956 are bright regardless of who is heading the Republican ticket"--provided Democrats raise sufficient campaign funds. "A definite Democratic trend...began in 1953, and was clearly evident in the 1954 election," Butler said.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) predicted that Democrats would win the Presidency in 1956 and also pick up "at least 25 more House seats" and a number of Senate seats. He said that the Democrats not only would re-elect every incumbent Democratic Senator, but they hope to hold 58 Senate seats following the 1956 election.

Former President Harry S. Truman claimed that the Republican Administration "repeatedly had played political tricks with the grave and serious issues" of the day. He called the "picture of an unleashed Chiang Kai-shek invading China a bare-faced political fraud," which may push the U.S. "into the abyss of a new war." He criticized the Administration for cutting back the strength of the army and navy, and "for playing politics with our security...foreign policy...civil service, and with our nation's resources."

#### "PARTY OF RESPONSIBILITY"

Rayburn said the Democratic Party is in good shape today, and it will be in good shape in 1975 because it is "the party of responsibility." Democratic leaders in Congress have conducted themselves with "highest responsibility" in matters of foreign policy, Rayburn said. Commenting on charges by some Republicans that the Democratic Party is the "party of treason," Rayburn said: "We've seen lies and libel before, wholesale and retail, but this is the first time that lies and libel have been used on an atom-bomb scale to besmirch millions of people with the black charge of treason."

At the committee meeting, Democrats discussed a new strategy--that of attacking President Eisenhower directly. Butler said Democrats should "pinpoint the mistakes and confusion of the present Administration" on the President personally rather than on the men around him. Matthew McClosky, treasurer of the National Committee said, "this business that we can't hit Ike is crazy." Mrs. Katie Louchheim of the National Committee called the Eisenhower program a "muddle-of-the-road" policy. Truman April 17 said he was tired of "some mealy-mouthed Senators who kiss Ike on both cheeks."

In reply, Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall April 17 said "neither vicious personal attacks on the President nor ridiculous efforts to undermine his outstanding record in office will succeed."

### LOYALTY OATH SHELVED

The Democratic National Committee's special advisory committee on rules April 16 unanimously adopted a resolution designed to do away with the so-called "loyalty oath" which split the 1952 national convention. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 489.) The resolution, to be submitted to the National Committee in September, would provide that:

- The Democratic organization in each state would undertake to get the national Democratic ticket on the ballot under the Democratic label. (Truman's name did not appear on the ballot in Alabama in 1948.)

- "No commitments shall be required of delegates" to the Democratic National Convention in the absence of credentials contests. (In the 1952 convention, Northern delegates tried to force all delegates to pledge support of Party nominees, but Southerners successfully fought the pledge.)

- It is the duty of the members of the Democratic National Committee to declare affirmatively for the convention nominees, and failure to do so "shall be cause" for the Committee to declare a vacancy. (This provision, for example, could force ouster of National Committeeman Wright Morrow of Texas because he supported President Eisenhower in 1952.)

The advisory committee chairman, Stephen A. Mitchell, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, April 19 said the shelving of the loyalty oath would not prevent the 1956 convention from barring delegates whose loyalty is challenged. His interpretation could prevent the seating of Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D La.), Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) and former Gov. James F. Byrnes (D S.C.) because they supported President Eisenhower in 1952.

### WARREN BOWS OUT

Chief Justice Earl Warren apparently took himself out of politics in a statement issued April 15. "My name has been used as a possible candidate for the Presidency," he said. "This has been a matter of embarrassment to me because it reflects upon the performance of my duties as Chief Justice of the United States. When I accepted that position, it was with the fixed purpose of leaving politics permanently for service on the court. That is still my purpose. It is irrevocable. It will not change it under any circumstances or conditions."

### D.C. GOP REPORT

Final 1954 campaign spending report by the Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia, filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, showed receipts totaling \$35,357.50 and disbursements of \$36,487.26. Amounts reported in CQ Weekly Report, p. 377, were for the period ending Oct. 28, 1954.





## Around the Capitol

### TRANSPORTATION REPORT

Fewer controls of the transportation industry were recommended in an April 18 report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization, headed by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. (For lobby stands, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 435.)

Stressing a need for more competition and fewer rate-setting regulations, the committee said "government has failed to keep pace" with transportation over the last 30 years.

"The dislocations which have emerged from...intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common carrier segment of the transportation industry," the committee reported.

It recommended limiting the Interstate Commerce Commission's powers to determination of reasonable minimum and maximum rates. Although a similar provision was in existing laws, the committee said in "practical effect, the ICC may prescribe precise rates."

Limiting ICC authority, the committee said, "would remove one of the most objectionable features of rate regulation." This, it said, was the "necessity that the (ICC) substitute its own judgment for that of carrier management" as to the effect of the rates on traffic movement.

### ASNE REPORT

Secret proceedings of Congressional committees were criticized in a report submitted April 20 at the annual convention in Washington of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The report, prepared by the ASNE's Freedom of Information Committee, said Congressional committees closed to press and public 38 percent of their meetings during the 83rd Congress. The ASNE committee's comments were based on Congressional Quarterly tabulations. Closed-session figures for 1955 will appear in the April 29 issue of CQ Weekly Report.

### HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government April 18 sent Congress a report (H Doc 141) on the use and disposal of federal surplus property. The report said "huge quantities of supplies approaching an annual rate of \$2 billion acquisition cost, will be purged from government warehouses" for the next several years. It urged the government to use modern sales techniques and seek the advice of merchandising experts in disposing of surpluses.

The Commission recommended that a federal catalog of property owned by the government be completed as soon as possible. It also said "every effort should be made to utilize excess United States government supplies in foreign aid programs...to minimize procurement of new material for such programs."

### EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

#### FOA TRANSFER

President Eisenhower April 16 advised Secretary of State John Foster Dulles he soon would order establishment of a "new, semi-autonomous organizational unit" to be called the International Cooperation Administration. The ICA, the President said, would be set up in the State Department to take over most of the functions of the Foreign Operations Administration, which is due to expire June 30. The President also said he would request FOA's status be extended for "at least six months" to give "flexibility" to the transfer. Mr. Eisenhower said a man of "stature and standing" would be selected to head ICA.

The Commerce Department April 17 announced that United States foreign aid declined about one-fourth during 1954 -- to \$4.7 billion. The Department also said that, for the first time since World War II, foreign nations repaid more than they had received in loans during the year.

#### FORMOSA

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles April 17 reported "an extensive buildup...by the Chinese Communists of offensive airpower...opposite Formosa." He said the buildup held "grave implications." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 413.)

#### BIG FOUR MEETING

The State Department April 19 said the United States is giving "prompt and sympathetic consideration" to Russia's request for a meeting of Big Four foreign ministers on Austrian independence. The statement from the State Department said the U.S. was "glad to learn that the Soviet government appears now to seek urgently" a treaty restoring Austrian independence.

#### JUSTICE "CONSULTANTS"

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., April 15 announced the Justice Department no longer classed as "consultants" former members of the Communist Party used as government witnesses. Henceforth, Brownell said, ex-Communists would be classified as "expert witnesses," with pay of about \$4 a day, instead of consultants, who get \$25 or more daily.

#### SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff gave the Justice Department view on racial integration in schools as the Supreme Court ended hearings April 14 on how and when to end segregation. Sobeloff said the Court should avoid a fixed, inflexible time limit, but should not allow interminable delay in ordering integration. He said April 13 the government favored "moderation with firmness...it rejected extremes on both sides."

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

### MCCARTHY INCOME TAX

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) April 19 announced he had received a \$1,056.75 federal income tax refund. He called this "proof" that Senate groups were "completely dishonest" in investigating him in 1954 and 1952. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 456ff.; Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 259ff.)

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) April 20 said McCarthy's refund check in no way cleared him of improper conduct charges voted by the Senate. "No apologies are in order from the Senate committees or the Senate," Watkins said. "And as far as I am concerned none will be forthcoming."

### WELKER, REED COLLAPSE

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) April 15 collapsed in the Senate Dining Room from what a doctor diagnosed as "over fatigue and trying to do too much." Welker's administrative assistant April 16 said the Senator had "quickly and completely recovered."

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) was hospitalized after a mild heart attack in Rome April 18. Reed was in Rome for the spring conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

### PROXY PROBE

Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) April 15 urged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to study method used in corporation proxy contests to see if more stringent regulation and more effective enforcement was needed. Beall said there had been "an alarming tendency to employ questionable and perhaps illegal tactics to hold or to win corporate control."

### ARMSTRONG CONVICTED

Ex-Rep. O.K. Armstrong (R Mo., 1950-52) was convicted of income tax evasion April 14 by a federal court at Springfield, Mo. The jury recommended leniency. Armstrong was indicted March 11, 1954, on charges of evading federal income tax payments over a three-year period.

### POSTAL JOBS

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) April 15 said "it looks as if some of the Post Office Department inspectors are being used to pressure postmasters into resigning." Johnston, Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said his group had not delayed action on Administration postmaster nominations, but had taken "some extra time" to check not only the qualifications of appointees, but the reasons for vacancies.

### HAWAII-ALASKA STATEHOOD

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee April 14 said there was "little question" that his group would report a bill (S 49) to grant statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii. Jackson said he was "convinced the Senate will insist on acting upon a combined Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill, or none at all." A combined bill has been reported in the House. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 176.)

## SPECIAL MESSAGES

President Eisenhower sent two special messages to Congress during the past week. One, on April 14, dealt with U.S. participation in international trade programs. The second, on April 20, outlined his proposed foreign aid program.

### GATT Revision

President Eisenhower April 14 sent Congress a special message (H Doc 140) recommending enactment of legislation authorizing United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (For text, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 443ff.)

The President said "the national interest requires that we join with other countries of the free world in dealing with our trade problems on a cooperative basis." He said OTC would provide "more effective administration of the trade rules and related activities." He said the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which would now include OTC, "has been improved and strengthened," GATT "protects the legitimate interests of this country," the President said, "and provides a firm basis for orderly trade expansion..."

Mr. Eisenhower outlined the accomplishments of GATT which, he said, had "served well the purpose for which it was designed: the orderly expansion of foreign trade." He said the U.S. gained benefits from concessions which other nations "would be unwilling to negotiate except in a multilateral undertaking."

The President said that as a member of OTC the U.S. "could work more effectively for the removal of discriminatory restrictions against our exports... We could further the expansion of markets abroad for the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories." (For provisions of OTC, and lobby stands on reciprocal trade, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 408ff.)

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) April 14 introduced a bill (HR 5550) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize the President to accept membership for the U.S. in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, as drawn up by the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

### REACTION

Comments on the President's message:

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "There is no question but what we need expanded foreign trade. An international organization is the most effective way to promote it."

Rep. Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.) -- "It looks like the Democrats are being called on again to rescue the President's trade program from isolationists in the Republican Party."

Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) -- "It won't be approved except by overwhelming support of the Democratic Party."

Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- Opposed the reciprocal trade program and said GATT had not worked "as much to the advantage of our own country's trade as it might have."

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Submission of the OTC agreement would not necessarily delay approval of the President's foreign trade bill (HR 1) which is being considered by the Senate Finance Committee. "It has never been our intention to hold up this bill until the House acts on OTC."



Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Submission of OTC would "tend to delay the time when the reciprocal trade bill will come to the floor."

## Foreign Aid

President Eisenhower outlined his \$3.5 billion foreign aid program in a message (H Doc 144) to Congress April 20. He said it reflected the fact that "immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered in Asia" rather than in Europe. (For text, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 445ff.)

Without specifying exact figures, the President said "the preponderance of funds requested" would be used in "the vast arc of free Asia, which extends from the Republic of Korea and Japan to the Middle East." Other nations whose needs he singled out were Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Guatemala, and Bolivia, as well as the city of Berlin.

He said technical cooperation programs (Point Four) should be intensified in Latin America; Africa should receive aid; and the U.S. should help "both sides" in the Arab-Israel controversy in their economic and pacific efforts. Original Marshall Plan countries, he said, no longer needed economic aid.

The breakdown of funds which the President asked Congress to authorize in the Mutual Security Act of 1955:

Military Aid and Direct Forces Support	\$1,717,200,000
Defense Support (non-military items)	1,000,300,000
Economic Aid	712,500,000
Contingency Fund	100,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,530,000,000</b>

The largest component of economic aid would go to a new President's Fund for Asian Economic Development, for which \$200 million would be authorized for spending "over a period of years" through loans and grants. He asked Congress to establish "broad rules" for the Fund and grant flexibility in its use.

Economic aid would be divided into these programs:

Technical Cooperation	\$172,000,000
Special Programs	175,500,000
Development Assistance	165,000,000
President's Fund	200,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$712,500,000</b>

The President did not break down proposed allotments of defense and military aid funds, though he said "substantial" parts would go for defense of Formosa and Korea. He again asked Congress to permit funds to be transferred from "one geographic area or purpose, to another," in order to "overcome new dangers, or to capitalize upon favorable developments."

Mr. Eisenhower also asked continued support of the United Nations' technical assistance program and Children's Fund, as well as refugee programs carried on by the U.S., UN, voluntary organizations, and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

He repeated his intention of transferring most functions of the expiring Foreign Operations Administration to the State Department and some "military aspects" to the State Department and some "military aspects" to the Defense Department. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 441.) He asked Congress to authorize "broad authority to revise the organization." He also proposed that current and new military assistance funds be authorized for use until expended.

## The Complete Texts . . .

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON TRADE COOPERATION

The text of President Eisenhower's special message recommending U.S. participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, delivered to Congress April 14:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The United States continuously seeks to strengthen the spiritual, political, military, and economic bonds of the free nations. By cementing these ties, we help preserve our way of life, improve the living standards of free peoples, and make possible the higher levels of production required for the security of the free world. With this objective in view, I recommended to the Congress in my message of Jan. 10, 1955, the enactment of legislation designed to promote a healthy trade expansion and an increased flow of private capital for economic development abroad.

Consistent with that broad purpose, the United States over the past seven years has participated in the multilateral trade agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This key element in the nation's foreign economic policy has been carried on under the authority vested in the President by the Congress in the trade agreements legislation. After several months of

intensive review of the trade rules in the General Agreement, the United States and 33 other participating countries last month agreed upon certain revisions of those rules. A new instrument was also drafted which would set up a simple international organization, to be known as the Organization for Trade Cooperation, whose purpose is the administration of the General Agreement.

#### BACKGROUND OF GATT

I should like to recall the circumstances that gave rise to the General Agreement and this country's participation in it. I should also like to stress some of its benefits to us which justify the continued existence of the General Agreement and United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The economic and political dislocations produced by World War II jeopardized, in the postwar years, the re-establishment of healthy, expanding international trade. Many countries had little to export and lacked the means to buy the products of other countries. Widespread resort to restrictions on imports and to discriminatory bilateral trade arrangements threatened a return to economic isolationism and narrow channels of government-directed

trade. There was a great need for cooperative efforts to reduce unjustifiable trade restrictions and to establish a set of principles, mutually beneficial to the free nations of the world, for the reconstruction of world trade.

In this state of world affairs, the United States and a group of friendly nations negotiated a series of tariff agreements among themselves. They also negotiated a set of trade principles or rules to protect the tariff concessions. These tariff agreements and trade rules were incorporated in a multilateral trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The trade rules consist basically of provisions which this nation, since 1934, has incorporated in bilateral trade agreements to protect our interest in the tariff concessions granted to us in such agreements. They provide, for example, that tariff concessions should not be nullified by the imposition of other restrictions; that quantitative restrictions should not be imposed on imports; that trade restrictions, when used, should be nondiscriminatory as between countries; and that concessions granted to one country should be extended to like products of other countries in accordance with the unconditional most-favored-nation principle.

#### EXCEPTIONS PERMITTED

To provide the degree of flexibility required to meet the varying needs of participating countries, the General Agreement provides for specific exceptions to the basic rules. Under certain circumstances waivers may be granted to countries to depart from these basic rules. The United States has obtained such a waiver to restrict imports of agricultural products on which we have government programs.

The General Agreement through the trade rules and the tariff negotiations sponsored under it, has served well the purpose for which it was designed: the orderly expansion of international trade. Thirty-four countries, whose trade accounts for nearly four-fifths of the world's total trade, are now participating in this cooperative effort. World trade has expanded at a rapid rate, and for many countries foreign trade now represents a higher ratio to total output of goods than in the prewar years.

An important benefit to this country results from participation in multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement. Doing so makes it possible for us to obtain more tariff concessions on our exports than would be forthcoming from bilateral negotiation. This country, as a party to the multilateral agreement, obtains benefits from concessions which other countries would be unwilling to negotiate except in a multilateral undertaking.

Some measure of the value of these multilateral trade agreement negotiations to the United States is indicated by the fact that we have been able to obtain concessions covering about 50 percent in value of our exports.

#### OTHER ADVANTAGES

Another advantage to this country through our participation in the General Agreement has been manifest during the past two years. Restrictions on the part of other countries against dollar imports are permitted

under the trade rules for genuine balance of payments reasons, and as the balance of payments position of other countries has improved, we have been able to persuade them to relax such restrictions. Between 1953 and the beginning of 1955 10 Western European countries had removed quantitative restrictions on dollar imports amounting to about 60 percent of such imports. Since the beginning of this year additional restrictions have been removed. In the absence of the General Agreement it would be more difficult to persuade these countries to relax such controls. We are thus moving toward full realization of the tariff concessions that have been granted our exports since 1948. It is the policy of this government to utilize the consultative procedures of the General Agreement to press for the discharge of these commitments for the benefit of our foreign trade.

In addition to the general relaxation of restrictions on dollar imports that has been accomplished, we have been successful in persuading other countries to remove discriminatory restrictions against imports of particular dollar goods. This government has protested the inconsistency between the discriminatory action in those cases and the principles of the General Agreement. Certain discriminatory restrictions have thus been removed on imports from this country of such items as coal, apples, cigarettes, lumber, potatoes, textiles, automobiles, tobacco, petroleum, wool, and motion pictures.

A further important contribution of the General Agreement to the extension of trade is the assurance against wholesale increases in tariff rates in export markets. Our exporters, therefore, can proceed with their plans for sales in markets abroad with a greater degree of certainty as to tariff rates. Participating countries may, of course, consistently with the trade rules, raise tariff rates in individual cases where serious injury to domestic industry is threatened.

#### CHANGE DESIRABLE

The revised General Agreement has been thoroughly reviewed within the executive branch of the Government. I believe it has been improved and strengthened. It protects the legitimate interests of this country and provides a firm basis for orderly trade expansion among the free nations of the world. The necessity for the United States to restrict imports of agricultural products with regard to which we have government programs is fully recognized. The right of this country to protect the legitimate interests of its industries and labor is clearly provided for. The rules of trade regarding the imposition of discriminatory import controls have been tightened and should assist in the efforts to remove and to prevent discriminatory restrictions against United States exports. The spirit with which the participating countries cooperated in the task of review and revision of the General Agreement was heartening and augurs well for its future vitality.

The United States and the other participating countries concluded on the basis of seven years' experience that the organizational provisions of the General Agreement should be changed to provide a continuous mechanism for the administration of the trade rules and the discussion of mutual trade problems. Under present arrangements these activities are confined largely to the

annual sessions of the parties to the agreement. The participating countries therefore have proposed to set up an Organization for Trade Cooperation for more effective administration of the trade rules and related activities.

The Organization for Trade Cooperation would be established by a separate agreement among the participating countries. In addition to administering the General Agreement, it would provide a mechanism through which arrangements for trade negotiations could be facilitated. It would also serve as a forum for the discussion of trade matters and for the amicable adjustment of problems involving the trade rules. The organization would have no supra-national powers. It would conduct no trade negotiations; this would be done by the countries who choose to participate in the negotiations and to whatever extent they choose.

The United States delegation which took part in the revision of the General Agreement was specifically instructed to reject all efforts to expand the functions of the new organization into fields other than trade. One measure of the success of the negotiations from the standpoint of the United States is the fact that the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation is thus limited in its functions. Its effectiveness, in my judgment, will be enhanced by the fact that it has such specific and limited responsibilities.

#### ADVANTAGES TO U.S.

I believe the reasons for United States membership in the proposed Organization are overwhelming. We would thus demonstrate to the free world our active interest in the promotion of trade among the free nations. We would demonstrate our desire to deal with matters of trade in the same cooperative way we do with military matters in such regional pacts as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and with financial matters in the International Monetary Fund and in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We would thus cooperate further with the free world, in the struggle against Communist domination, to the greater security and the greater prosperity of all.

## PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON FOREIGN AID

The text of President Eisenhower's special message on foreign aid, delivered to Congress April 20:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I recommend that the Congress authorize, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, the program for mutual security outlined in this message. The program reflects the greatly improved conditions in Europe and provides for the critical needs of Asia. It encourages private overseas investment and private enterprise abroad, fosters an increase in cooperative effort, emphasizes loans rather than grants wherever possible. I consider the program an indispensable part of a realistic and enlightened national policy.

The fixed, unwavering objective of that policy is a just, prosperous, enduring peace. On this fundamental position, we base our broad approach toward our world trade, our military alliances, our exchange of information and of persons, our partnership with free nations through the mutual security program. This partnership is rooted

Such action would serve the enlightened self-interest of the United States. As a member of this organization we could work more effectively for the removal of discriminatory restrictions against our exports. We could help establish conditions favorable to convertibility of currencies. We could further the expansion of markets abroad for the products of our mines, our farms and our factories. We could assist in the development of conditions conducive to the international flow of investment capital so urgently needed to expand production throughout the free world, especially in its underdeveloped areas.

Failure to assume membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation would be interpreted throughout the free world as a lack of genuine interest on the part of this country in the efforts to expand trade. It would constitute a serious setback to the momentum which has been generated toward that objective. It would strike a severe blow at the development of cooperative arrangements in defense of the free world. It could lead to the imposition of new trade restrictions on the part of other countries, which would result in a contraction of world trade and constitute a sharp setback to United States exports. It could result in regional re-alignments of nations. Such developments, needless to say, would play directly into the hands of the Communists.

I believe the national interest requires that we join with other countries of the free world in dealing with our trade problems on a cooperative basis.

I herewith transmit copies of the agreement providing for an Organization for Trade Cooperation, and I recommend that the Congress enact legislation authorizing United States membership in that organization.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 14, 1955.

in the facts of economic and defense interdependence and also in the understanding and respect of each partner for the cultural and national aspirations of the other.

The recommendations in this message are an essential complement to the foreign economic program outlined in my message of Jan. 10, 1955. That program is designed to develop the economic strength and the security of the free world through healthy trade expansion among the free nations and through an increased flow of investment capital particularly to underdeveloped areas. The lessening of barriers to trade in the free world is a vital component for the successful implementation of our national policy for security and peace.

We must recognize, however, that certain free world countries, because of the aftermath of war and its continuing threat or because of less developed economies, require assistance which will help them achieve stable national health and essential defensive strength. The mutual security program is designed to deal with these specific problems in the national interest and in the cause of peace. The program stands on its demonstrated worth.

## VALUE OF PROGRAM

Its cumulative success is especially evident in Western Europe today. The free nations there have attained new levels of production, larger volumes of trade, expanded employment, and rising standards of living. They have established strong defense forces which, although deficient in some respects, now constitute a significant deterrent to aggression and add substantially to the free world's defensive power. Their own national efforts and their cooperation with each other are the prime reasons for their success. However, the United States mutual security program and its predecessor, the European recovery program, deserve an important portion of the credit.

The program I now recommend to you for fiscal year 1956 proposes no economic aid for the original Marshall Plan countries in Western Europe. These nations are capable of meeting current defense goals without such support. Deliveries of arms from previous appropriations will continue under constant review to insure that the latest weapon developments and strategic thinking are taken into account. Our initial contribution toward the arming of German forces is already funded by previous Congressional action.

In Spain and Yugoslavia, which were not in the Marshall Plan, defense programs can be successful only with further strengthening of their economic base. New appropriations are needed to continue our cooperation with them. Likewise the special circumstances of the city of Berlin require continued support for that outpost of freedom.

But the immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered in Asia. The preponderance of funds requested of the Congress will be used to meet the threat there. Within the vast arc of free Asia, which extends from the Republic of Korea and Japan to the Middle East, 770 million people, one-third of the world's population, reside. Most of them are citizens of newly independent states. Some have been engaged in recent war against the Communists. All are threatened. Capital is very scarce. Technical and administrative skill is limited. Within the area, however, abundant resources and fertile lands are ready for development.

## U.S. ROLE

Now is the time for accelerated development of the nations along the arc. The major responsibility must necessarily lie with the countries themselves. At best, foreign capital as well as foreign aid can only launch or stimulate the process of creating dynamic economies. In this light, the United States has the capacity, the desire, the concern to take the lead in friendly help for free Asia.

For example, we can assist in providing and mobilizing capital for useful and constructive development. We can encourage our successful private industry to join with the people of free Asia in building their private industry and facilitate the way. We can consult and advise on the means by which a free nation builds upon the initiative of independent farmers to achieve a steady advance toward better standards of living, in contrast to the mounting failures of collectivist agriculture.

It is clear that most of the nations of free Asia prefer to quicken their cooperative march toward these objectives through the Colombo Plan Consultative Group which was established in 1950 to promote mutual economic development. We welcome this initiative. As a member of the group, we shall continue to work in strengthening its cooperative efforts.

The varied nature of national situations requires that our cooperation be essentially bilateral. Some of the nations are members of the Manila Pact and their treaty obligations give rise to special economic problems. Most are members of the Colombo Plan. Most, except for Japan, have very little industrial capacity.

## PRESIDENT'S FUND

The requested authorization includes substantial funds to further our mutual objectives in this area. Of these funds I suggest that we can achieve the maximum return if \$200 million is set aside for the establishment of a President's funds for Asian economic development, with broad rules enacted by Congress for its use through loans and grants, and with adequate latitude to meet changing circumstances and to take advantage of constructive opportunities.

To help assure the most effective use of these funds, this appropriation should be available for use over a period of years. Wisdom and economy in their use cannot be achieved through speed. A small, firm, annual commitment out of this \$200 million may prove in many instances to be the most fruitful method.

Because of the continuing threat of aggression and subversion in Asia, a large part of the amounts requested for military assistance and direct forces support is to build and maintain the defensive forces of our allies there. This includes the substantial costs of maintaining and improving the defenses of the Nationalist Government of China in Formosa and provides for military equipment and supplies for Korea.

The newly achieved stability in Iran has decreased the Communist threat and has opened the way to the use of oil resources. These eventually will bring revenues to the nation for the further development of the land and the opening of new opportunities for its people. Pending resumption of sufficient revenues from oil, however, limited defense and economic support must be provided.

## MIDDLE EAST DEFENSE

In the Near East, our stalwart North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, Greece and Turkey, are both making significant progress. But neither of them can alone support the substantial armed forces which they maintain for their own defense and for the NATO force goals in that area. Their initiative in promoting security arrangements in the Balkans, and Turkey's vigorous efforts for Middle East defense, reinforce the need for continued support of their efforts. Iraq's action in joining with Turkey in a defensive security arrangement is another favorable development.

The continuing tension between the Arab States and Israel handicaps the peoples of all Near East nations.



We should continue to work with the governments and peoples on both sides to improve their economic status and accelerate their progress toward lasting peace between them. Our cooperation is beginning to bring results, particularly in the development of water resources. Such developments in the Palestine area can go far to remove present causes of tension.

In the vast continent of Africa the long-range effect of our cooperation is extremely significant. This continent and its resources, the progress of its people and their relationship to the free world are of growing importance. Requested appropriations for this area are needed in the effort to promote welfare and growth for the peoples of Africa.

In Latin America, I recommend intensification of our technical cooperation program. In this area more than a decade ago, technical cooperation was first undertaken in a systematic manner. The programs have proved their high value in many of our sister republics. No international programs have ever had such widespread welcome and support. Indispensable to the economic development of many free nations, they also reflect the deep humanitarian spirit of the American people.

#### LATIN AMERICAN AID

Technical cooperation programs have contributed effectively to the efforts of the other American republics to strengthen and expand their national economies. These efforts have likewise been aided by our very large inter-American trade, substantial private investment, more extensive lending by the Export-Import Bank, and credits by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. As a result, Latin America has achieved a remarkable rate of economic development. In addition to the technical cooperation programs for Latin America, I recommend a continuation of our modest contribution to the Organization of American States and further economic support to meet the critical situations in Guatemala and Bolivia.

Our programs of national action are not in any manner a substitute for United Nations action in similar fields. Every instance of effective measures taken through the United Nations on a human problem improves the ultimate prospect of peace in the world. Therefore, I strongly recommend that the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, in which sixty governments participate and which is carried out by the United Nations and its specialized agencies be supported in a continuing and adequate manner. The United Nations Children's Fund has carried out an especially appealing and significant work. We have done our full share to make this work possible. We should continue to do so.

Persons who have escaped from totalitarian oppression, often at great peril, and refugees uprooted by war and disaster deserve further support in 1956 through programs administered by the United States, the United Nations, and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

One of the unique, least expensive, and most fruitful aspects of the mutual security program is the participation, largely in humanitarian projects, of 47 voluntary

organizations representing many millions of our citizens. These organizations do an exceptionally effective work in helping the escapees and refugees become self-supporting. They distribute large quantities of food on a people-to-people basis. But certain costs for transporting food, and for supplies beyond their own voluntary resources, are needed and should be provided.

#### PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, for fiscal year 1956, I recommend that the Congress approve funds totaling \$3,530,000,000 for the mutual security program, as proposed in the budget message. Of this amount \$712.5 million is for economic programs, including \$172 million for a continuation of technical cooperation programs, \$175.5 million for special programs, \$165 million for development assistance, \$200 million for the special President's fund, \$100 million is for a worldwide contingency fund. I request \$1,000,300,000 for defense support which serves both economic and defense purposes by supplementing the efforts of countries, particularly in Asia, carrying out defensive measures beyond their current financial capacity. \$1,717,200,000 is for military assistance and direct forces support. Included in this amount is \$500 million to cover expected losses to present military assistance programs by operation of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955.

The Foreign Operations Administration has proved to be an effective and efficient instrument for conducting the mutual security program. An able and devoted group of men and women have successfully conducted the program under direct-line authority from the President.

The Congress provided in the Mutual Security Act of 1954 for the termination of the Foreign Operations Administration by June 30 of this year. As I indicated in my letter to the Secretary of State of April 15, I shall issue an executive order effective June 30, 1955, transferring the affairs of the Foreign Operations Administration to the Department of State, except for certain military aspects which will be transferred to the Department of Defense.

This transfer to permanent departments of the government will reflect the significance of this program as an integral part of our foreign policy. In the implementation of the program, the facilities of all agencies of the executive branch will be used where appropriate, and to the maximum possible extent on a contract basis. However, it is essential that responsibility for the non-military operations continue unified; to fragment this responsibility among several agencies would seriously detract from their effectiveness. The reorganization will continue the role of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in carrying out cooperative programs for the advancement of the well-being of the peoples in the other American republics.

#### REVISE ORGANIZATION

The continuity of operations and the adjustments of internal relationships within the Department of State after June 30, 1955, will require a period of transition. I recommend that the Mutual Security Act of 1955 include broad authority to revise the organization during a period of six months following June 30, 1955.

The International Cooperation Administration will be a new semi-autonomous unit within the Department of State. Its director will report directly to the Secretary of State and will, on the Secretary's behalf, give supervision and direction to the mutual security operations performed within the Department of State.

This responsibility will require that the International Cooperation Administration have the capacity to make and carry out operating decisions within broad policy guides established by the Secretary of State. It will likewise require that the director of the International Cooperation Administration have his own complement of supporting staff and program personnel, both in Washington and in the field. It will be his responsibility to assure that appropriate policy guide lines are secured from the Secretary of State, and within those guide lines he will issue the necessary instructions to the field to carry out its policy.

Based on the experience of the past two years, three out of every four dollars appropriated for the entire mutual security program will be immediately spent within the United States for commodities, services, machinery, and other items. Insofar as feasible and consistent with the effective meeting of our goals overseas, the commodities will include food, cotton, coal, and other goods for which our capacity or surplus supply most readily matches requirements. Approximately \$350 million of agricultural products are expected to be used in the fiscal year 1955. This includes a significant export of major surplus crops. Shipments under the mutual security program will be in addition to but coordinated with sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

#### OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT

The other 25 percent of the dollars will be spent overseas in a manner that will add directly to the accomplishments of the mutual security program. For example, the offshore procurement contracts assist in establishing a defense production base in key points in the free world. In addition, these expenditures will indirectly add to the power of other nations subsequently to purchase with these dollars other needed goods from the United States.

I recommend continuance of the authority in the present Mutual Security Act to meet unexpected events by transfer of funds, appropriated for one geographic area or purpose, to another geographic area or purpose. Experience in recent years has demonstrated that flexible authority is highly desirable to move with dispatch to meet new circumstances, to overcome new dangers, or to capitalize upon favorable developments.

New procedures approved by the Congress last year now make possible maximum integration of domestic procurement of military equipment for our own and allied forces, increased flexibility in the flow of military equipment to our allies and greatly simplified procurement and accounting arrangements. Under the new procedures, the military departments procure most of the equipment for this program as a part of their regular procurement operations, with military assistance funds reserved to repay the services at the time the equipment is delivered.

Under present law, military assistance funds which are reserved remain available for obligation and expenditure until June 30, 1957. To further improve the present arrangements, I recommend that current and proposed military assistance funds be made available until expended, as is now provided in the case of most Department of Defense appropriations for procurement.

In conclusion, I wish again to emphasize the essential role of the mutual security program. The program for the arc of free Asia has had a thorough review by all the departments of the government concerned, and it has been recommended to me by the Council on Foreign Economic Policy and the National Security Council after extensive study.

#### AID PROGRAM NECESSARY

We are making renewed and intensified efforts to develop a successful basic policy on the question of disarmament and we will persist in this effort. But until success is assured beyond doubt, the best prospects of peace and the grim essentials of security together demand the continuance of both our national and mutual defense programs.

The other free nations need the United States, and we need them, if all are to be secure. Here is a clear case of interwoven self-interest. The necessary expenditures to equip and maintain United States armed forces of air and land and sea at strategic points beyond our borders are never called aid. The necessary expenditures to enable other free nations associated with us to equip and maintain vital armed forces at these same strategic points beyond our borders should not be considered as aid. These, in fact, are defense alliance expenditures clearly safeguarding in the most desirable manner, and at times in the only possible way, the security of the United States and of other free nations.

Our economy cannot be strong and continue to expand without the development of healthy economic conditions in other free nations, and without a continuous expansion of international trade. Neither can we be secure in our freedom unless, elsewhere in the world, we help to build the conditions under which freedom can flourish by destroying the conditions under which totalitarianism grows -- poverty, illiteracy, hunger and disease. Nor can we hope for enduring peace until the spiritual aspirations of mankind for liberty and opportunity and growth are recognized as prior to and paramount to the material appetites which Communism exploits.

Apart from any obstacles created by the Communists, this is a long-term process. Patience, resourcefulness and dedication are required as well as the creative application of knowledge, skill and material resources to the solution of fundamental human problems, ancient in their origin. In that spirit, the mutual security program is designed for the benefit of all free nations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 20, 1955.



## 10 Percent Quota?

# OIL IMPORTS AMENDMENT MAY BE KEY TRADE ISSUE

Backers of the President's reciprocal trade program were able to maneuver a bill (HR 1) carrying out his proposals through the House by narrow voting margins and without amendments to benefit specific industries. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 196, 314.)

A stiffer test is expected in the Senate, where, unlike in the House, there will be no limit on amendments. Key test may come on an amendment offered by Sen. Matthew W. Neely (D W. Va.) and 16 co-sponsors to limit imports of residual fuel oil, principally for the "protection" of the coal industry.

The Neely amendment would set a quarterly limit on all oil imports equal to 10 percent of the domestic demand in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. In addition, residual oil imports would be reduced to 10 percent of domestic demand, also on the quarterly basis.

Residual is "end of the barrel" oil, a by-product of distilling processes which yield higher grade oil products. It is used as a fuel, primarily by manufacturers. It is not the fuel commonly used in home furnaces.

The Bureau of Mines lists 1954 domestic demand for all oil at 7,752,000 barrels a day. Imports averaged 1,052,000 barrels a day. For residual fuel oil only, domestic demand in 1954 was 1,430,000 barrels daily; daily imports averaged 354,000 barrels.

Therefore, the Neely quotas would operate mostly to limit imports of residual oil. The quotas would be based on domestic demand, and demand for residual oil was smaller in proportion to total oil demand (about one barrel in seven) than were imports of residual in proportion to total imports (nearly three barrels in 10.) Bureau of Mines figures showing how 1955 quotas would compare with 1954 imports if the Neely provisions were in force:

IN THOUSANDS OF BARRELS A DAY

Product	1954 Imports	1955 Quota	Reduction
Residual	354	143	59.5%
Other Products	699	632	9.5%
Total	1,052	775	26.3%
<b>By Quarters</b>			
Residual			
1st Quarter	434	166	61.8%
2nd Quarter	298	131	56.0%
3rd Quarter	254	121	52.4%
4th Quarter	429	155	63.9%
Other products, crude			
1st Quarter	667	660	1.1%
2nd Quarter	677	589	13.0%
3rd Quarter	729	604	17.2%
4th Quarter	720	675	6.3%

Eastern manufacturers are the principal U.S. consumers of residual fuel oil. Most of the imported residual comes from Venezuela by way of refineries in the Netherlands West Indies.

In the U.S., heavy California crude yields most of the residual oil produced. Largest annual shipment of residual from California to the East Coast was in 1950 -- 15 million barrels. In 1954, only 4 million barrels were shipped. A Bureau of Mines spokesman told CQ that the

## Neely Quota Provisions

Sections of the proposed Neely amendment to HR 1 which would impose oil import quotas:

"...the total quantity of crude petroleum and petroleum products (including oil for supplies for vessels at United States ports but excluding oil for manufacture and re-export) which may be imported into the United States in any calendar quarter of any year shall not exceed 10 per centum of the total domestic petroleum demand (as determined by the United States Bureau of Mines) for the corresponding quarter of the previous year; **PROVIDED**, That the total quantity of residual fuel oil which may be imported into the United States for consumption therein in any calendar quarter of any year shall not exceed 10 per centum of the domestic demand for residual fuel oil (as determined by the United States Bureau of Mines) for the corresponding quarter of the previous year..."

average price during 1954 for crude oil was \$2.87 a barrel at the well. Average price of residual oil was \$1.65 a barrel.

The Oil and Gas Journal of March 21 says:

"Refiners will not rush in to fill the deficient supply of residual created by a reduction in imports...No Gulf Coast refiner, for instance, with facilities for processing residual to lighter fuels will be tempted to increase yields of residual fuel selling for 4.64 cents a gallon and cut back production of No. 2 distillate bringing 9 cents or gasoline at 10.5 cents."

Oil importers say industrial users of residual would convert to coal or natural gas in event of a slight increase in the residual price.

What would such conversion mean to the coal industry? If the Neely quotas were in force this year, imports of residual would be 211,000 barrels less than those for 1954. If only coal replaced that residual, producers would have a market for an estimated 19 million tons. A Bureau of Mines specialist said this would mean work for 12,000 coal miners. The State Department said April 18 "the very small possible gain" in coal sales from an oil import quota would be counterbalanced by great harm to Eastern petroleum users.

Witnesses testifying before Congressional committees have stressed the plight of the coal industry. Some oil importers, arguing that the trade program includes safeguards for damaged domestic industries, suggest that these safeguards be broadened. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 326ff.)

Senators co-sponsoring the Neely amendment include Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), George H. Bender (R Ohio), Alan Bible (D Nev.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Price Daniel (D Texas), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Andrew F. Schoepfel (R Kan.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).



April 15-21

## Floor Action

### In This Section...

- Senate Approves Upper Colorado Project
- Second Supplemental Funds Clear Congress
- House Passes Postal Pay Raise Bill

### UPPER COLORADO

**ACTION** -- The Senate April 20 passed, by a roll-call vote of 58-23, a bill (S 500, amended) authorizing construction of 18 reclamation projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin, which includes parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. (For voting, see chart, p. 453.)

An amendment that would have denied authorization for the Echo Park Dam, in the Dinosaur National Monument, was rejected by a 30-52 roll call.

**BACKGROUND** -- For description of the projects and issues involved, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 423ff. For House hearings, see below.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the House, in amended form, S 500 would:

Authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct six storage reservoirs (all but one to include hydroelectric power plants) in the upper basin: Curecanti, Echo Park, Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, Juniper, and Navaho.

Require that construction of Curecanti and Juniper be deferred until the Interior Department investigated and reported to Congress that the economic benefits of the two projects would exceed their costs.

Authorize construction of 12 participating projects for irrigation purposes, contingent upon a report by the Interior Secretary that the costs could be repaid.

Authorize conditionally -- subject to re-authorization by Congress -- construction of 21 other participating projects on which economic reports must be submitted to affected states as well as to Congress.

Require repayment, within 50 years, of irrigation costs without interest, and power and municipal water costs with interest.

Establish an Upper Colorado River Basin fund to receive appropriations allotted the projects and money repaid on them.

Specify that revenues received after costs were repaid should be used for the benefit of the entire Colorado River Basin.

Require the Interior Secretary to comply with provisions of the Colorado River Compact, Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, Boulder Canyon laws, and the Mexican treaty, in storing and releasing water from the projects.

Authorize states to sue the United States in the Supreme Court if the Secretary failed to abide by those agreements.

Authorize the government to convey water and land rights to Denver, Colo., for the municipal water system.

Instruct the Interior Secretary to build and maintain recreational and wildlife facilities on lands used in the project, and to consult an advisory committee on the operation of the authorized works.

**DEBATE** -- The bill's proponents, mainly western Senators, said the Upper Basin badly needed water for power and irrigation purposes and pointed to advantages already received by Lower Basin states. California's Senators voiced fears that the bill would injure the state's interests in Colorado River water. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) opposed the bill on grounds it was an economically unsound "boondoggle."

April 18 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Congress should recognize the Upper Basin as an area "that needs and deserves conservation of its water resources for irrigation to stabilize its agriculture and hydropower to stimulate its industrial and rural development."

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- "Only three percent of the total cost of the project (an estimated \$1.1 billion) is non-reimbursable" to the government. The reservoirs "will be wealth-producing assets." Authorization of Echo Park Dam would not set "a precedent that might endanger other national monuments or parks," as charged by conservationists.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- S 500 "seriously violates the precedents" of Congress and "places in very real jeopardy (California's) rights to water."

April 19 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- All of the project except Echo Park Dam should be authorized. Dam construction in a national monument would constitute a "dangerous precedent" for the invasion of national parks.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- When the Dinosaur Monument was expanded in 1938, it constituted "an invasion of the power rights...previously established" in the area.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Echo Park Dam "is the second most efficient dam in the project, in terms of storage, conserving water, and power production...It is in the center of other lesser reservoirs, improving their efficiency."

April 20 -- Kuchel -- The bill, by hinting at more Upper Basin projects in the future, "has become almost a Christmas tree."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "Within measurable time, the nation will need greatly increased cheap power, publicly developed (and) more reclaimed and irrigated land...What is good for the nation as a whole is good for every section of the nation."

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 20 -- Kuchel -- Assign revenues received after repayment of the project's cost for use within the Colorado River basin (instead of in the Upper Basin only). Voice vote.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 20 -- Kuchel -- Remove section specifying that the bill did not preclude further water developments in the Upper Basin. Voice.

Neuberger -- Delete authorization for Echo Park Dam. Roll call, 30-52.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARINGS

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interior Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 270, 2836, 3383, 3384, 4488) to authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin project. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 343.)

TESTIMONY -- April 18, 20 -- Officials of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation were questioned by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), who said he opposed the project.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

The House and the Senate April 20 agreed, by voice votes, to a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill of 1955 (HR 4903, amended) carrying total appropriations of \$898,805,875. The final total was \$46,606,960 less than that passed by the Senate, and \$41,618,446 more than passed by the House.

The House agreed, by voice vote, to recede and concur in 18 Senate amendments still in dispute, including one providing \$5 million for purchase of land and construction of a third House Office Building. The House also approved, by voice vote, changes in three other disputed amendments.

The Senate approved the House changes in the disputed amendments by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- For House passage, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 305ff; for Senate passage, pp. 415ff.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4903, as sent to the President:

Agriculture	\$ 650,000
Commerce	159,875,000
Defense	(284,820,000)*
Foreign Operations	(6,500,000)*
Independent Offices	396,051,000
Interior	3,730,000
Labor-HEW	314,000,000
Public Works	400,000
State, Justice, Judiciary	6,135,067
Treasury-Post Office	148,000
Legislative	8,312,589
Claims and judgments	9,504,219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 898,805,875</b>

\*To be derived by transfer from previous appropriations.

## CONFERENCE REPORT

A Senate-House Conference Committee April 19 submitted its report on HR 4903 (H Rept 426), which was sent to conference April 14. The compromise version had 21 amendments still in dispute.

Among the recommendations of the conference committee were provisions which would:

Eliminate the Senate proposal to appropriate an additional \$7 million for the school lunch program.


Appropriate \$8.9 million for payments due to subsidized airmail carriers, instead of \$5 million proposed by the House and \$15.2 million proposed by the Senate.

Appropriate \$50 million for operating subsidies for U.S. shipping lines, instead of \$35 million proposed by the House and \$60 million by the Senate.

Provide \$95 million for federal aid to state highway construction, instead of \$90 million proposed by the House and \$100 million by the Senate.

# Pro and Con

## MATSU AND QUEMOY



Keep Reds  
Guessing

### PRO

"There is sound reason in the President's policy of silence as to what we would do if the Reds attacked. It would be an invitation... to take over those islands if we told the world they were outside our perimeter of defense."  
**Sen. Thurmond (D S.C.)**

### CON

"There is no military or strategic disadvantage that I can think of that would result from making our intentions known... By not disclosing its intentions, the Administration (is) inviting a war in the Far East." **Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.)**

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Appropriate \$230,000, the House amount, for civil functions of the Defense Department, instead of \$338,000 proposed by the Senate.

Provide, by transfer, \$6.5 million for contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program for Technical Assistance, instead of \$4 million proposed by the House and \$8 million proposed by the Senate.

Delete \$12 million for the Federal Civil Defense Administration proposed by the Senate.

Appropriate \$7.5 million for unemployment compensation for federal employees, instead of \$13 million as proposed by the Senate.

## POSTAL PAY RAISE

ACTION -- The House April 20 passed, by voice vote, and returned to the Senate a bill (S 1, amended) providing an average 8.2 percent wage increase for postal employees. Before passage, S 1 was amended by substitution of the provisions of a House bill (HR 4644) to raise postal pay.

HR 4644 was passed by the House earlier April 20 by a 324-85 roll-call vote. A recommittal motion offered by Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 125-287. Before passage of HR 4644, three amendments offered by Rep. John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) were accepted. One, to set the proposed pay raise at an average 8.2 instead of 7.6, percent, was accepted first by a 178-174 teller vote, and then by a 224-189 roll-call vote. Passage of HR 4644 was later vacated, and the bill was tabled after its provisions had been substituted for the text of S 1. (For voting, see chart, p. 453.)

## NAVAL SHIP PROGRAM

A rule (H Res 211) for consideration of HR 4644, providing for two hours debate and limiting amendments to those proposed by Moss, was adopted April 20 by a standing vote of 259-32.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate March 25 passed S 1 by a 72-21 roll-call vote. The Senate version of S 1 provided a raise of 10 percent or \$400, whichever was greater. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 334.)

HR 4644, providing a pay raise of 7.6 percent, was reported (H Rept 224) March 8. The House March 21 rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass HR 4644. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 257, 306ff.)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, S 1 would: Raise postal employees' pay an average of 8.2 percent by authorizing a 6 percent boost for all employees and reclassifying some in new salary schedules to bring them additional raises.

Create an additional salary level above Grade 4 for clerks, carriers, and motor vehicle operators.

Raise maximum subsistence allowances for postal transport clerks from \$6 to \$9 a day.

Change Post Office Department paydays from twice a month to once every two weeks.

Make raises retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Require the Postmaster General to report on a new reclassification program by Jan. 15, 1956.

**DEBATE** -- Most of the two hours' debate centered around the question of a Presidential veto of a postal pay raise above 7.6 percent.

Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The Moss bill will bring about a Presidential veto... 'No one' believed the measure would become a law over a veto."

John Lesinski, Jr. (D Mich.) -- "The big difficulty... is this pressure...to hold this bill down. The (Post Office) Department is more interested in saving dollars at the expense of the employees than in giving them a justified pay raise."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "The 8.2 percent bill 'is highly prejudicial to those in the upper as against those in the lower echelons.'"

T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) -- "...it is interesting to note that those who want to be generous and those who want to be parsimonious are on the same side. Somebody is playing politics."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "There would be an 'excellent' chance of passing the bill with the Moss amendments over a Presidential veto."

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- "If any amendment were to be offered it would have been far better...to have gone the whole hog and gone after 10 percent."

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- "I do not think the action some of you propose in supporting the controversial amendment before us today...will be for the best interests of all postal employees. As I said...I want to do the right thing. I know you do."

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Moss -- Require the Postmaster General to submit a report to Congress by Jan. 15, 1956, on the operation of the new reclassification program. Voice.

Moss -- Increase postal salaries by an average of 8.2 percent. Teller, 178-174; roll-call, 224-189.

Moss -- Make salary increase retroactive to March 1, 1955. Voice.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Strike out all after the enacting clause in S 1 and insert the provisions of HR 4644, as passed. Voice.

**ACTION** -- The House April 21 passed, by a roll-call vote of 373-3, a bill (HR 4393) to authorize the proposed naval shipbuilding program for 1956, including construction of a 60,000-ton super aircraft carrier and three nuclear-powered submarines. The program would provide for construction of 34 new ships and 14,000 tons of landing craft, and for the conversion and modernization of 28 vessels. It would be completed in approximately four years and would cost \$1.3 billion, all of which was requested to be appropriated in the President's fiscal 1956 budget.

Seven Representatives voted "present," while Reps. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), and Fred Marshall (D Minn.) cast dissenting votes. (For voting, see chart, p. 454.)

A rule (H Res 199 -- H Rept 313) providing for consideration of HR 4393 and two hours debate on the bill was passed by voice vote April 21.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House Armed Services Committee March 15 reported HR 4393 (H Rept 209). The report said that, although tonnage for the vessels had been previously authorized and "theoretically...only appropriations would be necessary for...construction," the Committee wished Congress to make an annual review of the Navy program in order to gain "a complete picture of the combat readiness and efficiency of the Navy."

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, HR 4393 would authorize construction of the following ships, all of which were charged against previously authorized and unobligated tonnage:

One 60,000-ton aircraft carrier.

Six destroyer leaders and six destroyers.

Three nuclear-powered submarines, four regular submarines, and one guided-missile submarine.

Landing craft not to exceed 14,000 tons.

Two minesweepers, two escort vessels, two ammunition ships, one general stores ship, and five patrol vessels.

HR 4393 would also authorize the Navy to modernize certain existing vessels and convert them to:

Six aircraft carriers.

One heavy cruiser, one guided-missile light cruiser, and one guided-missile destroyer.

Twelve radar picket escort vessels, two cable repairing and laying ships, one seaplane tender, and four ocean radar station ships.

**DEBATE** -- Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- "...the only enemy we are talking about now is Russia...any (super) carrier would be their No. 1 target...they would be able to put that carrier out of business before it got very many miles from home." "It is ill-advised to bring all these details (of naval programs) out in public...I wish the Russian legislature would hold a session like this..."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "...the speed and mobility of a carrier task force makes it difficult to find and difficult to hit...The carrier...enjoys a great advantage in its ability to avoid (hydrogen bomb) fallout." The recommendation for construction of the (super) carrier was one "we may ignore only at our peril and at the peril of the safety of our homeland."

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- Name proposed super aircraft carrier "USS Kitty Hawk" instead of "USS Congress" as proposed in original bill. Voice.

# Senate Votes -- Upper Colorado

29. **Colorado River Storage (\$ 500).** Authorize the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. *Neuberger* (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate authorization for Echo Park Dam. *Rejected*, 30-52, April 20. (See story, p. 450.)

30. **Colorado River Storage (\$ 500).** Passage of bill. *Passed*, 58-23, April 20.

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 - Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	29	30			29	30			29	30	
Yea	30	58			Yea	22	31		Yea	8	27
Nay	52	23			Nay	23	15		Nay	29	8

29/30		29/30		29/30		29/30	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>IOWA</b>		<b>NEBRASKA</b>		<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	
Hill D	? ✓	Hickenlooper R	N Y	Curtis R	N Y	Green D	Y N
Sparkman D	N Y	Martin R	X ✓	Hruska R	N Y	Pastore D	Y N
<b>ARIZONA</b>		<b>KANSAS</b>		<b>NEVADA</b>		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
Goldwater R	N Y	Carlson R	N Y	Bible D	N Y	Johnston D	Y Y
Hayden D	N Y	Schoeppel R	N Y	Malone R	N Y	Thurmond D	Y N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>KENTUCKY</b>		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
Fulbright D	Y N	Barkley D	Y Y	Bridges R	? ?	Case R	N Y
McClellan D	N Y	Clements D	Y Y	Cotton R	Y N	Mandt R	? ✓
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>LOUISIANA</b>		<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
Knowland R	Y N	Ellender D	N Y	Case R	Y N	Gore D	Y N
Kuchel R	Y N	Long D	N Y	Smith R	N Y	Kefauver D	Y Y
<b>COLORADO</b>		<b>MAINE</b>		<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		<b>TEXAS</b>	
Allott R	N Y	Payne R	N Y	Anderson D	N Y	Daniel D	N Y
Millikin R	N Y	Smith R	N Y	Chavez D	N Y	Johnson D	N Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		<b>MARYLAND</b>		<b>NEW YORK</b>		<b>UTAH</b>	
Bush R	✓ X	Beall R	N Y	Ives R	Y N	Bennett R	N Y
Purtell R	? ?	Butler R	N Y	Lehman D	Y Y	Watkins R	N Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>		<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		<b>VERMONT</b>	
Frear D	Y N	Kennedy D	✓ X	Ervin D	Y N	Aiken R	N Y
Williams R	Y N	Saltonstall R	X ✓	Scott D	N Y	Flanders R	N ?
<b>FLORIDA</b>		<b>MICHIGAN</b>		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
Holland D	N Y	McNamara D	Y N	Langer R	N Y	Byrd D	Y N
Smathers D	Y N	Potter R	Y N	Young R	N Y	Robertson D	Y N
<b>GEORGIA</b>		<b>MINNESOTA</b>		<b>OHIO</b>		<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
George D	N Y	Humphrey D	Y Y	Bender R	N Y	Jackson D	N Y
Russell D	Y N	Thye R	? ✓	Bricker R	N Y	Magnuson D	N Y
<b>IDAHO</b>		<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
Dworshak R	N Y	Eastland D	N Y	Kerr D	N Y	Kilgore D	? Y
Welker R	? ?	Stennis D	N N	Monroney D	N Y	Neely D	Y N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		<b>MISSOURI</b>		<b>OREGON</b>		<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
Dirksen R	✓ X	Hennings D	Y Y	Morse D	N Y	McCarthy R	N ✓
Douglas D	Y N	Symington D	N Y	Neuberger D	Y Y	Wiley R	✓ X
<b>INDIANA</b>		<b>MONTANA</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		<b>WYOMING</b>	
Capehart R	N Y	Mansfield D	N Y	Duff R	Y N	Barrett R	N Y
Jenner R	N Y	Murray D	? ✓	Martin R	N Y	O'Mahoney D	N Y



# House Votes -- Postal Pay, Shipbuilding

22. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** Increase pay of postal employees in the field service and reclassifying postal jobs. **Moss** (D Calif.) amendment to raise postal pay an average 8.2 percent rather than 7.6 percent provided in the committee version. **Adopted, 224-189, April 20.** (See story, p. 451.)

23. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** **Taher** (R N.Y.) motion to recommit, without instruction. **Rejected, 125-287, April 20.**

24. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** Passage of bill. **Passed, 324-85, April 20.**

25. **Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393).** Authorize \$1.3 billion Navy shipbuilding and ship-modernization program. **Passed, 373-3, April 21.** (See story, p. 452.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
	22	23	24	25			22	23	24	25			22	23	24	25	
Yes	224	125	324	373		Yes	202	3	217	197		Yes	22	122	107	176	
Not	189	287	85	3		Not	17	215	1	1		Not	172	72	84	2	

22					23					24					25				
ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	Y	12 McCormack D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Baykin D	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Sadiak R	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hallick R	N	Y	N	Y	9 Nicholson R	N	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Haden R	N	Y	N	Y	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	N	Y	Y	DELAWARE					10 Harvey R	N	Y	N	Y	3 Phibin D	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	N	Y	Y	Al. McDowell D	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Madden D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	N	Y	Y	FLORIDA					9 Wilson R	N	N	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Bennett D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Cunningham R	N	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN				
4 Roberts D	?	?	?	?	1 Cramer R	N	Y	N	Y	6 Dooliver R	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Seiden D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Fassel D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gross R	N	Y	N	Y	8 Bentley R	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					7 Haley D	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Cederberg R	N	Y	?	Y
1 Rhodes R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong D	?	?	?	?	7 Jensen R	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Dondero R	N	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Ford R	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Hayworth D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Taille R	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Hoffman R	N	Y	N	?
4 Harris D	Y	N	Y	Y	GEORGIA					3 Johansen R	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Johansen R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Blitch D	?	?	?	?	11 Knox R	N	N	Y	Y	11 Knox R	N	N	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Brown D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Meader R	N	Y	N	Y	2 Meader R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Davis D	Y	?	Y	?	3 George R	N	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Flynt D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Hope R	N	Y	N	Y	7 Wolcott R	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Rees R	N	Y	N	Y	Detroit-Wayne County				
7 Allen R	X	?	?	?	5 Landrum D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Scrivner R	N	Y	N	?	13 Diggs D	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Lanham D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Smith R	N	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell D	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	Y	KENTUCKY					17 Griffiths D	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Cheif D	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Lesinski D	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Gregory D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Nachrowicz D	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	N	Y	?	Y	IDAHO					2 Natcher D	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Rabaul D	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Maillard R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Budge R	N	Y	N	Y	7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	Y	MINNESOTA				
8 Miller D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Robison R	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Andersen R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	Y	ILLINOIS					8 Siler R	N	Y	N	Y	1 Andresen R	N	Y	Y	?
29 Phillips R	N	Y	N	Y	16 Allen R	N	Y	N	?	5 Spence D	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Blatnik D	?	X	?	?
1 Scudder R	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends R	N	Y	N	Y	6 Watts D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Judd R	N	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	N	Y	?	19 Chipfield R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Knutson D	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	N	Y	?	25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Brooks D	Y	N	Y	?	6 Marshall D	Y	N	Y	N
12 Sisk D	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Mack D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Hebert D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McCarthy D	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	N	Y	15 Mason R	N	Y	?	Y	8 Long D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara R	N	N	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	N	Y	24 Price D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Morrison D	Y	N	Y	?	3 Wier D	Y	N	?	Y
30 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y	14 Reed R	X	?	?	?	5 Passman D	Y	N	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI				
9 Younger R	N	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson R	N	N	Y	Y	7 Thompson D	?	?	?	?	1 Abernethy D	Y	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					22 Springer R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Willis D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Colmer D	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Doyle D	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Velde R	N	N	Y	Y	MAINE					3 Smith D	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Niemand R	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell R	N	Y	N	Y	1 Hale R	N	Y	N	Y	2 Whitten D	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	N	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County					3 McIntire R	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Williams D	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Ninshaw R	N	Y	Y	?	7 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	?	2 Nelson R	N	N	Y	Y	5 Winstead D	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Hotfield D	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Boyle D	Y	N	Y	Y	MARYLAND					MISSOURI				
22 Holt R	X	?	?	?	13 Church R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Devereux R	N	Y	N	Y	5 Bolling D	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson D	Y	N	Y	?	4 Fallon D	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Cannon D	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	N	Y	N	?	8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Friedel D	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Carnahan D	Y	N	Y	Y
17 King D	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Hoffman R	Y	N	Y	?	3 Garmatz D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Christopher D	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Hyde R	N	Y	N	Y	2 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	?	4 McVey R	N	N	Y	Y	5 Lankford D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Hull D	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Murray D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Miller R	N	Y	N	?	10 Jones D	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					6 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS					1 Karsten D	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Bates R	N	Y	N	Y	11 Moulder D	Y	N	Y	?
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehy R	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Boland D	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Short R	N	Y	Y	?
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates D	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Sullivan D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y	INDIANA					4 Donohue D	Y	N	Y	Y	MONTANA				
CONNECTICUT					4 Adair R	N	N	Y	Y	1 Heselton R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Fjare R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Cretella R	N	N	Y	Y	5 Beamer R	N	N	Y	Y	7 Lane D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Metcalf D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Bray R	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Macdonald D	Y	N	Y	Y	NEBRASKA				
4 Morano R	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Brownson R	N	Y	N	?	14 Martin R	N	Y	N	?	2 Chase R	N	Y	N	Y
					3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	N	?						3 Harrison R	N	Y	N	N

# House Votes -- Postal Pay, Shipbuilding

22. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** Increase pay of postal employees in the field service and reclassify postal jobs. **Moas (D Calif.)** amendment to raise postal pay an average 8.2 percent rather than 7.6 percent provided in the committee version. **Adopted, 224-189, April 20.** (See story, p. 451.)

23. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** **Taber (R N.Y.)** motion to recommit, without instruction. **Rejected, 125-287, April 20.**

24. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** Passage of bill. **Passed, 324-85, April 20.**

25. **Heavy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393).** Authorize \$1.3 billion heavy shipbuilding and ship-modernization program. **Passed, 373-3, April 21.** (See story, p. 452.)

## KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yes).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
-	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

22/23/24/25					22/23/24/25					22/23/24/25					22/23/24/25				
4 Miller R	N	Y	N	Y	10 Kelly D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					7 Dowdy D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	N	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh D	Y	N	Y	Y	30 Buchanan D	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Fisher D	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>					19 Klein D	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Bush R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Gentry D	N	N	Y	Y
AL Young R	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham R	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg R	N	N	Y	Y	13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					13 Muller D	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Clark D	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Kilday D	Y	?	?	?
2 Bass R	N	N	Y	Y	16 Powell D	?	?	?	?	29 Corbett R	N	N	Y	Y	15 Kilgore D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	N	Y	?	15 Ray R	N	Y	N	Y	9 Dague R	N	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon D	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					14 Rooney D	Y	N	Y	Y	28 Eberhart D	Y	X	?	?	1 Patman D	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Addonizio D	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Zelenko D	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton R	N	N	Y	Y	11 Poage D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	N	N	Y	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Rayburn D	Y	-	-	-
8 Canfield R	Y	X	?	?	9 Alexander D	N	N	Y	Y	27 Fulton R	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden D	N	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin R	N	N	Y	Y	16 Rutherford D	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hand R	N	N	Y	Y	1 Bonner D	N	N	Y	Y	7 James R	N	N	Y	Y	6 Teague D	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Carville D	?	?	?	?	24 Kearns R	N	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas D	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Osmer R	N	N	Y	Y	5 Chatham D	N	N	Y	Y	21 Kelley D	Y	N	Y	?	9 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Cooley D	?	?	?	?	8 King R	N	Y	N	?	10 Thornberry D	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	N	Y	?	8 Deane D	Y	N	Y	Y	13 McConnell R	N	N	Y	Y	12 Wright D	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Durham D	N	N	Y	Y	26 Morgan D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>				
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Fountain D	N	N	Y	Y	16 Mumma R	N	N	N	Y	2 Dawson R	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	N	N	Y	Y	10 Jonas R	N	N	Y	Y	19 Quigley D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Dixon R	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y	14 Rhodes D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>				
1 Wolverton R	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Shuford D	N	N	Y	Y	22 Saylor R	N	Y	N	Y	AL Proulx R	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					18 Simpson R	N	Y	N	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
AL Dempsey D	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt R	N	N	Y	Y	4 Abbt D	N	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Krueger R	N	Y	N	Y	15 Walter D	?	X	?	?	10 Broyles R	N	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>Philadelphia</b>					3 Gary D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Becker R	N	Y	N	Y	9 Ashley D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Barrett D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Cole R	N	Y	N	Y	14 Ayres R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison D	N	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	N	Y	N	Y	13 Baumhart R	N	N	Y	Y	4 Chudoff D	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Jennings D	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Gamble R	N	N	Y	Y	8 Belts R	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan D	Y	N	Y	?	6 Poff R	N	N	Y	Y
27 Gwin R	N	N	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Green D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Robeson D	N	N	Y	Y
32 Kearney R	X	✓	?	?	11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	6 Scott R	?	?	?	?	8 Smith D	N	N	Y	Y
38 Keating R	N	N	Y	Y	16 Bow R	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					5 Tuck D	N	N	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	N	Y	N	Y	7 Brown R	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
40 Miller R	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Clevenger R	N	Y	N	Y	1 Forand D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Holmes R	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Feighan D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					5 Horan R	N	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R	N	N	Y	Y	18 Hays D	Y	N	Y	?	4 Ashmore D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Mack R	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R	N	N	Y	Y	15 Henderson R	N	N	Y	?	3 Dorn D	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess R	N	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	Y
43 Reed R	X	✓	?	?	10 Jenkins R	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Tellefson R	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R	N	N	Y	Y	19 Kirwan D	Y	N	Y	?	2 Riley D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Westland R	N	N	Y	Y
28 St. George R	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch R	X	✓	?	?	1 Rivers D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
36 Taber R	N	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor R	N	Y	N	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					3 Bailey D	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Minshall R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Berry R	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside D	Y	N	Y	?
1 Wainwright R	N	N	Y	Y	6 Polk D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Love R	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd D	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Scheuck R	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					5 Kee D	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R	N	N	Y	Y	1 Scherer R	N	Y	N	Y	2 Baker R	N	Y	N	Y	1 Mollohan D	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>New York City</b>					21 Vanik D	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Bass D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Stagers D	Y	N	Y	?
8 Anfuso D	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Vorys R	N	Y	N	Y	8 Cooper D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
5 Bosch R	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					9 Davis D	Y	N	Y	?	8 Byrnes R	N	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Albert D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Evans D	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Davis R	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ceiler D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Belcher R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier D	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Johnson D	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Couderc R	N	N	Y	?	2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y	?	7 Murray D	N	N	Y	Y	7 Laird R	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman D	Y	N	Y	?	5 Priest D	Y	N	Y	Y	10 O'Konski R	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Steed D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Reece R	N	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss D	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Doffinger D	Y	X	?	?	6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>					1 Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>OREGON</b>					5 Alger R	N	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt R	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Coon R	N	Y	N	Y	14 Bell D	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Withrow R	N	N	Y	Y
22 Fine D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth R	N	N	Y	Y	2 Brooks D	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Zablocki D	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Fino R	N	N	Y	Y	3 Green D	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Burleson D	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>WYOMING</b>				
6 Holtzman D	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Worblad R	N	N	Y	?	AL Dies D	N	N	Y	Y	AL Thomson R	N	Y	N	?



April 15-21

# Committee Roundup

## In This Section...

- Senate Committee Begins Trade Vote
- Constitutional Amendments Recommended
- Reserve Armory Construction Approved
- Dulles Tells about Yalta Papers
- East Coast Flood Control Asked
- Campaign Spending Laws Studied
- Ex-Presidents Talk on UN Charter
- Labor Backs Minimum Wage Increase
- Refugee Relief Act Controversy
- Air Force Rocket Launchers Purchases

## Action

### RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- April 19 -- Tentatively rejected, by a vote of 7-8, an amendment offered by Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) that would have limited to two years, instead of three, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Six Democrats and two Republicans opposed the amendment, as the Committee began voting on sections of the House-passed bill (HR 1) to extend the program. Public hearings were concluded March 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 314.)

Opposing the amendment were Democratic Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), and Russell B. Long (La.), and Republican Sens. George W. Malone (Nev.) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.).

Supporting the amendment were Republican Sens. Edward Martin (Pa.), John J. Williams (Del.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), and Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), and Democratic Sens. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.). The first vote on the amendment was a 7-7 tie, but Chairman Byrd telephoned Long who cast the tie-breaking vote.

Malone, who opposes the Reciprocal Trade Act, said he voted against the amendment because "a two-year extension is just as bad as three." If the program were to be extended, he added, he preferred to see it come up for renewal in an election year. A three year extension would end the Act on July 1, 1958, about four months before Congressional election.

The Committee struck from HR 1, by a 10-1 vote, a provision asked by the Administration which would have specifically granted it authority to enter into the fair-trade rules covered by the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade. Both the Eisenhower and Truman Administrations had contended they had authority under general provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Act to adhere to GATT. The Committee left these general provisions untouched.

April 20 -- An amendment offered by George to change the effective date of the President's new power to cut tariffs 15 percent over the next three years from July 1, 1955, to Jan. 1, 1955, tentatively was adopted

10-1, with Malone casting the "nay" vote. George's amendment also would strike from HR 1 the authority to cut rates 50 percent on goods imported in small quantities.

The George amendment would relieve certain industries, principally the textile industry, of the possibility of a "double jeopardy" tariff reduction as it would prohibit tariff cuts in addition to those which might be negotiated between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1955.

### ELECTORAL REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 19 -- Favorably reported to the full Committee three joint resolutions to amend the Constitution's electoral provisions. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 367.) The measures and their purpose:

S J Res 8 (amended) -- To permit governors to name replacements in case more than half the members of House or Senate were killed in a disaster.

S J Res 27 -- To provide for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President through a national primary.

S J res 31 (amended) -- To abolish the electoral college and divide a state's electoral vote proportionally among candidates for President and Vice President.

### ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- April 19 favorably reported a bill (HR 2107, amended -- H Rept 425) to amend the National Defense Act of 1950 to provide additional armory facilities for training reserve forces. The Committee unanimously approved a \$750 million to \$1 billion program for expanded construction during fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

## Hearings

### HIGHWAY PROGRAM

#### SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 1048, 1160, 1573) to expand federal aid for highway construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 421.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Public Roads Commissioner C.D. Curtiss discussed technical aspects of the proposed legislation.

#### HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4260) incorporating the Administration's highway plan, plus other measures for expanding federal aid to highways.

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, supporting HR 4260, said the necessity

# COMMITTEE CALENDAR

## SENATE COMMITTEES

- Apr 25 Public Works Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Air and water pollution.
- 25 Small Business Military Procurement Subcommittee -- Defense Department procurement policies.
- 25 Finance Committee -- Consider Reciprocal Trade Act extension.
- 25 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- On the UN Charter.
- 26 Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee -- Internal Security.
- 26 Privileges and Elections -- Federal elections law.
- 27 Foreign Relations Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Subcommittee -- On the convention between the U.S. and Canada.
- 27 Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee -- Bricker amendment to restrict treaty-making powers. Continues April 28, 29.
- 28 Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee -- Juvenile delinquency along the Mexican border and among Southwest Indians, at Phoenix, Ariz. Continues April 29.
- 28 Agriculture Clements Subcommittee -- Crop Insurance.
- 29 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Nomination of William R. Conole to the Federal Power Commission.

- Apr 30 Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee -- Juvenile delinquency along the Mexican border and among Southwest Indians, at Palm Springs, Calif.
- May 2 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Hells Canyon Dam. Continues May 3, 4.
- 10 Interior and Insular Affairs Special Subcommittee -- Converting Boulder City, Nev., from a federally-owned city to a state municipality, at Boulder City.

## HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Apr 25 Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee -- Federal milk marketing orders.
- 25 Un-American Activities -- Question David Mates, international representative of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.).
- 25 Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee -- Committee resolutions for the study of possibilities of projects on part of the Columbia River and Merced River, Calif.
- 25 Ways and Means -- Renegotiation Act of 1951 extension.
- 26 Judiciary -- Wiretapping.
- 26 Veterans' Affairs -- Loan guarantee program status.
- 27 Armed Services -- Consider reserve training plan.
- 28 Post Office and Civil Service -- On classified employees pay raise (executive).
- May 16 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Communism, at Newark.

for an interstate express highway system "justifies unusual procedures and credit financing." He backed a provision calling for the issuance of federal bonds by a federal highway corporation which would be outside the national debt limit.

Rep. Brady Gentry (D Texas) said the plan overlooked additional highway needs during the 30-year period of the program as it would earmark gasoline tax revenues to pay off the bonds. Weeks said the highways to be built were expected to last 30 years, adding that "the basic issue...is the need to obtain in 10 years an interstate system adequate for the next 20 or 30 years."

April 19 -- Public Roads Commissioner C.D. Curtiss and Francis V. duPont, a Commerce Department highway consultant, supported HR 4560.

April 20 -- General Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, backed HR 4560. He said other programs would not provide a national highway system "within a reasonable length of time."

April 21 -- Maj. Gen. Paul F. Yount, Army chief of transportation, generally supported HR 4560 and discussed military transportation needs.

## TRINITY RIVER

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4663) to authorize construction of a \$225 million water resources development project on the Trinity River in central California. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 420.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Support for HR 4663 came from Rep. Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) and California state sen. Edwin J. Regan.

Officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. of San Francisco asked for an amendment to allow the company and the federal government to cooperate in constructing the project. Robert H. Gerdes, company vice president, said the partnership would save the government \$50 million in capital expenditures and provide \$171 million more revenue over a 50-year period than if the entire project was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On causes of unemployment in various industries. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 421.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.) charged that official government unemployment figures were reported in such a way that "their proper interpretation is concealed in a welter of words and a selection of time periods better calculated to hide the facts than to tell the unvarnished truth..."

He urged support for an amendment to a bill (HR 1) to extend the reciprocal trade program to restrict oil imports. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 449.)

Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers of America also urged oil import limitations. He also said Congress should do something about imports of natural gas and sales of "dump" gas as a boiler fuel. He said there currently are 200,000 coal miners unemployed affecting 669,776 dependents.

April 20 -- Charles P. Taft of the Committee for a National Trade Policy said imports were not causes of unemployment. He advocated a policy of gradual and reciprocal reduction of import restrictions.

#### ATOMIC FALLOUT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the effect of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons testing.

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said "generally speaking, the exposure experienced by the American people from the current Nevada tests has been less than the radiation they normally receive every few days from natural sources."

The AEC always took elaborate precautions to insure against any damage to health or safety from the explosions, he said. "The Commission's staff," he testified, "has reported on the basis of its nationwide monitoring, that the radioactive fallout from the Nevada tests, even in communities nearby the site, has never in any instance approached a level which is hazardous to health."

Strauss added that "we find no data to suggest that our weapons testing program has influenced weather conditions."

#### IMPRISONED AMERICANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigating Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Red China's imprisonment of United States citizens.

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) reported after a closed session that State and Defense Department officials said they were making "an additional approach" to seek the release of 481 military men and 40 civilians believed held prisoners by Communist China. McClellan declined to explain the new "approach" beyond saying it was "primarily through the United Nations."

McClellan said he was "satisfied" the U.S. government and the UN "are making an effort" to effect the release of the prisoners, but added "to say that everything is being done that can be done might be an overstatement." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), meanwhile, said after the meeting that "nothing is being done...by our government to get these men out..."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 19 -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio), a Subcommittee member who attended the April 18 meeting, disputed McClellan's use of a figure of 481 military men and 40 civilians imprisoned by Red China. Bender said U.S. officials knew of only 15 U.S. fliers and 40 civilians held captive. The larger figure, he said, represented persons unaccounted for.

#### YALTA AGREEMENTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the release of the Yalta papers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 276.)

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in a statement presented during a closed Committee session, said Assistant Secretary of State Carl W. McCordle released the Yalta papers to the New York Times a day before they were released generally. "This involved an exercise by Mr. McCordle of a discretion that was his," Dulles said. "It involved no breach of security."

Dulles said he concluded by the time one copy was released that the British government had withdrawn its objections to publication and that publication would not hurt U.S. relations with its allies.

He defended inclusion of side comments in the official publication "which otherwise might have been omitted" because "they had previously been incorporated in authoritative memoirs and given wide publicity." Dulles said a "very few casual or informal remarks" were omitted because they "might have done harm without adding anything of substance to the record."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), a Committee member, said after the meeting that he concluded Dulles "acted in collusion with McCordle and James Reston (of the New York Times) for the leak of these papers...the release...to the New York Times cannot be reconciled with fair play to the rest of the American press."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Dulles told the Committee that "in light of the times and circumstances of the Yalta Conference, he (Dulles) would not disagree with the decision" on Poland made at Yalta. Humphrey reported that "Dulles said he finds as Secretary of State that the agreements were 'advantageous to' the U.S."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), also a Committee member, April 20 accused Humphrey of a "distorted and unfair interpretation" of Dulles' remarks, and said Humphrey was guilty of "a violation of the rules and precedents" of the Committee when he reported on Dulles' testimony.

#### COASTAL FLOOD CONTROL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works Flood Control Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills (S 414, 524) to authorize the study of means to protect Northeast Atlantic coast shorelines from hurricane-caused tidal floods. S 414 deals with the New England-New Jersey-New York coast and S 524 with Narragansett Bay, R.I., and parts of Southern New England.

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Support for S 414 came from Sens. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.); Reps. Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.), Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.); and spokesmen for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Connecticut Water Policy Commission, and the New Bedford, Mass., Hurricane Protective Committee.

April 20 -- Robert Simpson of the U.S. Weather Bureau said the Bureau expected to have a better warning system operating for the 1955 hurricane season, but it would take more study to extend accurate forecasting time.



Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), urged support of S 414. He said New England asked "no more than the assistance which has been given to other regions suffering from other types of disaster." He also called for a better hurricane warning system.

Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) supporting HR 524, urged that preliminary surveys be dispensed with and actual work undertaken at the earliest possible moment. "Damage from one storm might well exceed many times over the entire cost of practical, preventive measures....," he said.

Also supporting HR 524 were Sens. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.).

#### **SALINE WATERS**

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 516) to continue a federal research program into methods of converting salt water to fresh water. (For House Committee action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 228.)

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), sponsor of the bill, said the program had no political or geographic considerations. A representative of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union (CIO) said the program should be expanded "if for no other reason than to seek to end this menacing dust bowl condition" in the West.

Representatives of the Department of Interior said research was approaching the goal of making sea or brackish water usable by cities for 38 cents per 1,000 gallons and for irrigation at 12 cents per 1,000 gallons.

#### **ROCKET LAUNCHERS**

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Special Investigating Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On Air Force procurement of rocket launchers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 420.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Irving L. Babbitt, president, Century Industries Corp., California, said his company was awarded a \$3 million Air Force contract for rocket launchers even though it "did not show up as well" as two competitors on an earlier Navy order.

James K. Knoebel, president of the inoperative Cincinnati Industrial Finishing Co., said Air Force officials told him plans to open competitive bidding for the rocket launcher contract were cancelled by direct orders from the Pentagon. He said his company was prepared to manufacture the launchers for about \$27 each, compared to the price of \$36.62 each negotiated by the Air Force with Babbitt's firm.

John Baulch, civilian Air Force expert, said the Century launcher was more expensive because it was five to 10 pounds lighter than a Navy model manufactured by Radiant and had more complex parts.

#### **FOA GRAIN ELEVATORS**

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On Foreign Operations Administration bids for construction of three grain elevators in Pakistan. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 422.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Robert Pinner, FOA project engineer in Pakistan, said he "could have and apparently did" give information about changes in the Pakistan project to Alfred E. Poulsen of the Agricultural Construction Co. of Los Angeles, whose bid on the elevators was accepted by FOA. Pinner had testified previously that he had not contacted Poulsen about the FOA project.

#### **CAMPAIGN SPENDING**

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 636) to revise federal election laws. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 419ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Harold E. Fellows of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters said if free radio and TV time was granted candidates "there would be no time on the air for anything else for a couple of months." He said the industry had experienced no great difficulty with libel suits arising from political talks, even though it was unable to censor such talks and was subject to libel suits as a result of what a candidate said.

Prof. Alexander Heard of the University of North Carolina suggested the government "guarantee that responsible political competitors have balanced and limited access to radio and television time, either at reduced cost or at no cost to themselves." He also suggested allowing candidates to deduct part of their campaign expenses for income tax purposes and that political organizations be required to report only those campaign contributions above \$250 or \$500.

Neal Staebler, Michigan State Democratic chairman, said under existing campaign expense laws, "the limits don't really limit." He suggested limits only on TV, radio, and newspaper advertising which, he said, took the bulk of campaign funds.

April 20 -- Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) and Mrs. Clara Shirspsen, California Democratic National Committee member, generally supported S 636. Hagen said he doubted if any campaign spending limits would be effective, but "we can require timely, compulsory disclosure" of campaign contributions.

#### **WIRETAPPING**

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 762, 867, 4513, 4728, 5096) dealing with the regulation of wiretapping. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 344ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- District Attorney Edward S. Silver of Kings County, N.Y., defended official wiretapping as a crime detection measure. He disputed a statement in a book by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas that "in 1952, there were in New York City alone at least 58,000 orders issued which allowed wiretapping..." Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) asked that Douglas be invited to testify on where he got his figures. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) agreed.

Silver recommended that any federal law include the right to wiretap for evidence involving such crimes as murder, narcotics peddling, and corruption. It also should make clear, he urged, that federal law would not override state law.

April 21 -- Federal Communications Commissioner Robert E. Lee advocated concentration of wiretap

authority in the Attorney General, with tapping to be limited to national security cases.

He said the FCC had no responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Communications Act forbidding the intercepting and divulging of communications. It was "primarily a law enforcement" matter, he said.

#### NATURAL GAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 4560, 4675) to exempt from federal regulation natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 421.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Some opposition to the bills was registered by spokesmen for the Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N.J.; Philadelphia (Pa.) Gas Works; Brooklyn (N.Y.) Union Gas Co.; Lake Shore Gas Co., Ashtabula, Ohio; Philadelphia (Pa.) Electric Co.; Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., Richmond, Va.; and the New England Power Service Co.

April 18 -- Patrick L. Farnand of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Gas Co. opposed the bills and contended that higher consumer prices for natural gas have resulted primarily from rising costs of gas in the field. Supporting the proposals were spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Oil Jobbers Council.

April 19 -- Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) supported the bills. Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.) was joined by Wesley W. Cooper, a member of the Arlington (Va.) County Board, in opposing the bills. Cooper said natural gas prices should be regulated at all levels of production, transmission, and distribution for "protection of the public interest."

April 20 -- Spokesmen for the National Coal Association urged support of a bill (HR 4943) to grant the Federal Power Commission authority to regulate prices on natural gas sold by pipeline companies directly to large industrial users and to enforce conservation practices on natural gas. They also said they would oppose measures to free natural gas from price regulation at the well, unless such legislation included provisions for conservation and industry-sales regulation.

April 21 -- Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers urged enactment of HR 4943, which he said was "designed to eliminate wasteful, cut-throat competitive practices of the gas industry." He said a "substantial part" of the gain by natural gas could be attributed to "inequalities in the law which give natural gas unmerited advantage over coal."

#### SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On various proposals to grant federal aid for school construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 345.)

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- John Burkhart of the Indianapolis, Ind., Chamber of Commerce discussed proposals and alternatives.

April 20 -- H.A. Stansbury, representing the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce and Arthur V. Burrowes of the Missouri Public Expenditures Survey opposed any federal aid. Burrowes said Missouri was meeting its classroom needs by itself and has "no need...that requires the federal government to borrow money" to aid it. Stansbury said "West Virginia has ample capacity to go ahead on its own."

April 21 -- Steve Stahl of the National Conference of State Taxpayer Executives and the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council was joined by spokesmen for Wyoming and New Jersey Taxpayers Associations in attacking the proposed legislation.

#### GASOLINE STATIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 5.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- Into alleged discriminatory and coercive practices by major oil companies against retail gasoline station operators. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 346.)

TESTIMONY -- April 20 -- Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.), a Committee member, said major oil companies have "some justification for starting" price wars, after gasoline station operators testified they sold gasoline in tank-truck lots to independent dealers during price wars.

The dealers -- J.R. Purser, John Thompson, Floyd Byrum, and Larry Moore, all of Charlotte, N.C. -- defended the tank-truck sales as good business. They complained about what they termed price-fixing by supply companies, improper station leasing arrangements, and efforts to halt sales of products not pushed by the suppliers.

April 21 -- Station operators from Texas and Pennsylvania submitted tape recordings to the Committee to bolster their charges that big oil companies treated them unfairly. Charles B. Zemet of Johnstown, Pa., said the recordings would show how a Sun Oil Co. representative "exerted pressure" on him to cut prices and how dealers were "high pressured" into buying large quantities of "obsolete design" tires.

#### MERCHANT MARINE BUILDING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- Into alleged delays in carrying out a shipbuilding program authorized by Congress in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 519ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 21 -- Leigh R. Sanford of the Shipbuilders Council of America said construction had run into a "roadblock" because of controversy over financing and minimum allowable speed of the vessels.

D.D. Strohmeier of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division, said he believed the Maritime Administration was responsible for the delays.

Andrew A. Pettis of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) said the Maritime Administration's stand "is going to kill this tanker program" unless Congress intervened.

#### UN CHARTER REVIEW

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations United Nations Charter Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the UN Charter and American participation in the UN in order to develop policies to be followed by the United States in connection with any future review of the charter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 282ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Ex-President Harry S. Truman said the Charter was "susceptible of improvement...but we ought not to underestimate the difficulties and dangers involved in trying to get improvements at this

time." He said the task of amending the Charter should be approached "with caution and with full realization that it may be impossible to get any worthwhile changes under present circumstances."

April 20 -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said the Charter had "many defects and ambiguities...The most important amendment...is one that would deny to the UN any power not expressly delegated by the Charter."

Ernest A. Gross, former U.S. deputy representative to the UN, said the UN General Assembly through "procedural" changes accomplished within the Charter, had become a "more workable mechanism for the purpose of dealing with disputes and threats to the peace" than the Security Council.

April 21 -- Ex-President Herbert Hoover said there must be a "great change in the whole Communist attitude" before the UN Charter can be "effectively amended." Hoover said there was a need for "clear provision" for the "freedom of nations from interference in their internal affairs either by the UN or its subsidiaries."

#### MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to raise the minimum wage, including two bills (S 662, 770) to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and provide extended coverage. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 420.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Stuart Rothman, solicitor for the Department of Labor, said a \$1 an hour minimum wage for the cotton textile industry was not excessive.

April 18 -- George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, recommended a \$1.25 minimum wage and a work week of 35 hours. He said the Administration proposal to raise minimum wage from 75 cents to 90 cents was "grossly inadequate."

April 19 -- Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), said raising the minimum wage to \$1.25 would "protect those fair-minded employers...now paying decent wages from the unfair competition of the sweatshop producers." Representatives of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO) and Textile Workers of America (AFL) also supported the \$1.25 minimum.

April 20 -- James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO) said the proposed 90 cent minimum wage was "an insult to America's workers." He said Congress had "been sorely remiss" in failing to keep the minimum wage law in line with increased living costs.

April 21 -- CIO President Walter Reuther said the \$1.25 hour wage was "morally right and economically sound." He added: "I think if the President would crack the political whip on this issue as he did on the tax bill last year he would make a lot of Republicans see the light."

#### MATUSOW TESTIMONY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the statement of Harvey M. Matusow that he testified falsely before the Subcommittee in 1952 when, as an admitted ex-Communist, he linked various persons with communism. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 262.)

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Nathan Witt, counsel for the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.), Ralph Shapiro, a New York attorney, and Mandel A. Terman, were questioned on the financing of Matusow's book, "False Witness." Each refused to say if he had ever been connected with the Communist Party.

April 19 -- Mrs. Anita Wilcox of South Norwalk, Conn., who posted bail for Matusow after his conviction for contempt by an El Paso, Texas, federal court, said she had never seen Matusow "nor had any contact with him whatsoever." She said she provided the \$10,000 bail at the request of Albert E. Kahn, a co-publisher of Matusow's book. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 276.)

Harry Sacher, counsel for the convicted Communists about whom Matusow testified, refused to say if he was a Communist. John Lautner, a former Communist from Washington, D.C., said he had attended Communist meetings with Witt and Sacher.

J.H. Morrow of Montana said the \$600 which he paid Matusow for "expenses" during a 1952 Montana speaking tour came from a club backing the re-election of ex-Sen. Zales Nelson Ecton (R Mont., 1946-52).

April 20 -- Matusow was questioned with regard to documents he had supplied to the Subcommittee and other documents which the Subcommittee had received from the New York Court where Matusow was tried.

#### SCIENTIST DRAFT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 2847) to provide draft deferments for persons of exceptional scientific, technical, and engineering ability.

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) said the Selective Service showed no awareness of the needs of the nation for scientists and went right on drafting them. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said he was only carrying out the draft law as written. He said that Selective Service had set up 39 advisory boards on the deferment of scientists.

Defense Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming said that draft officials and the Administration's proposed six-month training program would take care of the problem. He opposed the bill.

Dr. Ralph W. Chaney of the University of California supported HR 2847. He said "present administration" of the draft "was not consistent with the best national interest" and the need for scientists.

April 21 -- Officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Scientific Manpower Commission, and the Hughes Tool Co. discussed the effects drafting of scientists had on private industry.

#### REFUGEE RELIEF ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On Edward J. Corsi's dismissal as a special State Department assistant on refugee problems and the administration of the Refugee Relief Act. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 421ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Scott McLeod, State Department security chief and administrator of the Refugee Relief Act, said his administration of the program could accomplish its mission by the Dec. 31, 1956, deadline.



## Capitol Quotes

McLeod said he was concerned lest the program wind up with more persons granted visas than there were sponsors willing to guarantee jobs. He said he had difficulty with U.S. Employment Service representatives abroad in getting them to prepare a "catalog of skills available" among refugees from which American sponsors might choose immigrants for jobs. He added that it would be "poor humanitarianism" to create a "pool" of eligible refugees from which sponsors might select. McLeod said this might raise some foreigner's hopes that he would be admitted. He also said that of 115,000 refugees believed eligible for admittance, "3,722 have been visaed and 1,044 admitted." McLeod acknowledged that as of June 30, 1954, only one visa actually had been issued to a refugee, but he said this was because his office had concentrated on clearing the so-called "preference cases" of immigrants seeking to join relatives in the U.S.

Rep. Francis Walter (D Pa.) testified that Corsi was not fit to administer the Refugee Relief Act.

McLeod said on March 16 he advised Corsi to either "withdraw gracefully" from his job as adviser to Dulles or serve under McLeod as deputy administrator. He said he originally suggested to Dulles that Corsi be brought to Washington. After Corsi's arrival, however, McLeod said he was unable "to tie Corsi down as to what he was doing or who was running the program."

April 20 -- McLeod denied that a former Texas Ranger, Roy Wade, who accompanied Corsi on an inspection trip of European refugee centers, was sent to spy on Corsi. He admitted that Wade reported on Corsi's activities, but maintained it was done because Corsi was "not following proper procedures."

Corsi said "the security gang" headed by McLeod had turned the Act into a "complete failure and national scandal." He said the refugee program needed "new, competent, and sympathetic leadership" and should be taken from "the hands of policemen."

He said that shortly after joining the Department, McLeod told him "'six out every seven Americans are against immigration of any kind.' He assured me, moreover, that that was prevailing opinion on the Hill (Congress)."

Corsi said that "under no circumstances" would he have come to Washington as McLeod's assistant because, he contended, McLeod was not trying to put the program over. He said he was asked by Maxwell Raab, a special assistant to President Eisenhower, to "push" the refugee program. He said he had "no indication of a 90-day temporary appointment."

Maj. Gen. A.J. Trudeau, head of the Army Corps of investigators which checks potential immigrants said he was expanding his staff so it could handle 9,000 cases a month by the end of June, 1955. He said his agents had processed 8,700 cases since the law began operating.

Louis Marhoefer, an unpaid Subcommittee consultant, said overseas consular personnel had told him "McLeod is driving us too hard" and had issued instructions that the Act was to be interpreted as liberally as possible.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) asked Corsi if his charges against the Relief Act were not motivated because "you wanted a big hat and you wouldn't cooperate with anyone unless you could run the show." Corsi denied this and said he had not sought the post. Jenner defended McLeod and accused Corsi of trying to "smear" him. Corsi said Jenner's charges were "unfair" and "unbecoming a Senator of the United States."

**Corsi Controversy** -- "If the recent controversy between Edward J. Corsi of New York and Secretary of State (John Foster) Dulles over the administration of the Refugee Relief Act has had no other result, it has served to demonstrate the unfitness of Mr. Corsi to continue in the office to which he had originally been appointed. It is the general feeling on Capitol Hill that the Secretary of State acted wisely in refusing to reappoint the New Yorker." Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), April 19 newsletter.

"I am worried over the damaging effect this scandal may cause...when it is fully realized that the refugee relief program is nothing more than a hoax and a fraud, and that it is administered in such a way as to keep refugees out of this country instead of facilitating their entry...The opponents of liberal immigration...stopped (Corsi) by slandering his unquestioned loyalty and smearing his record of patriotic service to this country. In so doing, they affronted large groups of Americans...who are interested in a decent immigration law decently administered." Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), April 21 statement.

**Price Supports** -- "Contrary to what so many seem to think, the flexible price support program adopted in the last Congress is not yet in effect...the fact is that we are still operating under the rigid 90 percent support price law...the attempt being made to repeal the flexible price support program...is purely political. And...no sound solution to the farm problem can possibly be found where politics rather than plain economics determines the decisions." Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), April 21 newsletter.

**Tax Forms** -- "If the fellow who used to talk about the good 5-cent cigar were still around...he would say this country needs most today a 'do-it-yourself' income tax form...We have reached a point where it is actually necessary for a good many citizens to get expert help just to fill out all the blanks...I remember...when someone suggested...there was really only need for a tiny slip of paper that had three questions on it: 'How much have you got? Where is it? and How fast can you get it?'" Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), April 17 broadcast.

**Reciprocal Trade** -- "Extension of reciprocal trade agreements is one of the most important items before the Congress. As the leader of freedom-loving nations, the U.S. cannot turn its back to the world in the area of world trade. In the proposed agreements there is a section safeguarding our economy from excessive imports which might jeopardize segments of American industry." Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), April 21 newsletter.

"I do not see how we contribute to the prosperity of other countries (and...to our own prosperity) if through lowered tariff protection...we destroy our own industries and create unemployment by providing a market for the products of low-wage foreign industries. If higher wages are the key to increased purchasing power and greater prosperity (and our adoption of minimum wage laws...is based on that assumption), is that same formula not the key to increased prosperity in foreign lands?" Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.), April 20 release.





(April 13-19)

# Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

## In This Appendix...

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### Bills Acted On

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### Bills Introduced

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1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
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4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S J Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

- HR 4941. Public Law 22. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 16. House passed March 23. Senate Foreign Relations reported March 30. Senate passed March 30. President signed April 5.
- HR 4436. Public Law 23. Make provision re sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir to city of McCormick, S.C. DORN (D S.C.). House Public Works reported March 30, amended. Passed House March 30, amended. Passed Senate April 1. President signed April 11.

## 2. Sent to President

- S 752. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks. EASTLAND (D Miss.). SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2, amended. Passed Senate March 4, amended. House Agriculture reported March 29. House passed April 18.

## 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 35. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1. Senate passed, April 14.
- S 37. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service to make such increase permanent. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 26. Senate passed April 13.

- S 460. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13.
- S 800. Repeal act of Jan. 19, 1929 (ch 86, 45 Stat. 1090) entitled "An act to limit date of filing claims for retainer pay" re members of Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve. RUSSELL (D Ga.). SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13.
- S 1137. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. RUSSELL (D Ga.). SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13.
- S 1139. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. RUSSELL (D Ga.). SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13.
- S 1413. Amend act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 24. Senate passed April 13, amended.
- S 1600. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. PAYNE (R Maine), SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported April 1, amended. Senate passed, April 13, amended.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1722. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct its principal office building in D. C. area. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported April 16.
- S J Res 58. Designate the first day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported, April 16.
- S Res 33. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make study and investigation re administration of civil-service system by CSC and other government agencies. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported amended, April 13.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 230. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) re disposal of deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders on public lands of U.S. YOUNG (R Nev.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 28, amended. House passed April 16, amended.
- HR 1816. Declare tidewaters in waterway above bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Ave. in Boston nonnavigable tidewaters. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 16. House passed April 18.
- HR 1835. Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes in Sedgewick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported April 4, amended. House passed April 18, amended.
- HR 2194. Provide relief for Military Department of state of Florida. SKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 16.
- HR 3560. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 19. House passed April 18.
- HR 3561. Amend act of Jan. 2, 1942 re settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18.
- HR 3996. Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 14.
- HR 4052. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18.
- HR 4221. Amend U.S. Code re administering oaths and taking acknowledgements by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18, amended.
- HR 4425. Amend section 7 of act approved Sept. 22, 1932, as amended, re prohibition of expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed April 16.
- HR 4676. Make appropriations for Treasury-Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court for 1956. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported March 11. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Appropriations reported April 12, amended. Senate passed amended, April 13.



HR 4903. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 18, amended. Senate Appropriations reported April 13, amended. Senate passed April 14, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 18.

HR 5100. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. LONG (D La.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18, amended.

HR 5106. Authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18.

HR 5177. Authorize reconveyance to Richland County, S.C. portion of the Veterans Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18.

HR 5502. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 13. House passed April 14.

H Con Res 50. Commemorate 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3123. Repeal provision requiring recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, amended.

HR 3990. Authorize investigation and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, amended.

HR 4753. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13 A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported April 14.

HR 4954. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws and establishing uniform statute of limitations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 18.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE               | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS            | Civil Service                |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE       | Commemorative                |
| Housing & Schools            | Congress                     |
| Safety & Health              | Constitution, Civil Rights   |
| Social Security              | Crimes, Courts, Prisons      |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY            | District of Columbia         |
| Administrative Policy        | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| International Relations      | Land and Land Transfers      |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office                  |
| 5. LABOR                     | Presidential Policy          |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS       | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY   |
| Defense Policy               | Business & Banking           |
| Veterans                     | Commerce & Communications    |
|                              | Natural Resources            |
|                              | Public Works & Reclamation   |
|                              | Taxes & Tariffs              |

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

## 1. Agriculture

\*MUNDT (R S.D.), Eastland (D Miss.), Thyne (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Young (R N.D.) S 1688.....4/14/55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act to remove petty and unknowing violations of act by reputable businessmen from classification of criminal violations. Agriculture.

THYNE (R Minn.) S 1714.....4/18/55. Define "wheat unfit for human consumption" for purposes of section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Agriculture.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 5507.....4/13/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 5576.....4/14/55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5562.....4/14/55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in the states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

GUIBER (R Calif.) HR 5600.....4/18/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through April 18, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,723	5,644
Joint Resolutions	66	281
Concurrent Resolutions	23	111
Simple Resolutions	92	210
TOTAL	1,904	6,246

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5508.....4/13/55. Make permanent authority for surrender and reapportionment of wheat-acreage allotments. Agriculture.

MAHON (D Texas) HR 5515.....4/13/55. Provide special disaster cotton allotments in areas affected by drought or other uncontrollable natural causes. Agriculture.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 5607.....4/18/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 5568.....4/14/55. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to establish more clearly policy of Congress re expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5615.....4/18/55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5579.....4/14/55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5521.....4/13/55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5619.....4/18/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948 as amended. Agriculture.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5622.....4/18/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 5509.....4/13/55. Appropriate \$38,000 for expenses of survey to be conducted by Secretary of Army at and in vicinity of Sacketts Harbor, N.Y. (Black River Bay Harbor). Appropriations.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 5502.....4/13/55. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

## 3. Education and Welfare

### SAFETY AND HEALTH

\*HILL (D Ala.), Thyne (R Minn.) S Con Res 23.....4/14/55. Request people of U.S. to join in proclaiming importance of hospitals to American

community, and to cooperate in voluntary effort to observe National Hospital Week, May 8-May 14, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Labor.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 1691.....4/14/55. Insure most effective and equitable distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5611.....4/18/55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 5603.....4/18/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 5510.....4/13/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 5604.....4/18/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus personal property to certain institutions engaged in scientific research which are taking part in educational or public health programs. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 5513.....4/13/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 5606.....4/18/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus personal property to certain institutions engaged in scientific research which are taking part in educational or public health programs. Government Operations.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5599.....4/18/55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 5571.....4/14/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5523.....4/13/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1700.....4/8/55. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Finance.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 5605.....4/18/55. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5520.....4/13/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

## 4. Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HOSMER (R Calif.) H Res 209.....4/18/55. Request Secretary of Interior to furnish House of Representatives certain information re occupancy and exploration of Antarctica. Interior.

PILLION (R N.Y.) H Res 207.....4/14/55. Request Secretary of Interior to furnish House of Representatives certain information on occupancy and exploration of Antarctica. Interior.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 5514.....4/13/55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FINO (R N.Y.) H Res 206.....4/14/55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of administration of Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Rules.

## 5. Labor

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1717.....4/18/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act and Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, re union welfare funds. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5610.....4/18/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to repeal exemptions for retail and service establishments and for processors of agricultural commodities. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5612.....4/18/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

#### DEFENSE POLICY

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1703.....4/18/55. Amend act of Aug. 1, 1947 (ch. 433, 61 Stat. 715) as amended, to increase number of professional

and scientific positions authorized for Department of Defense. Civil Service.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1653.....4/13/55. Provide for relief of members of armed forces re payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by communistic-controlled authorities.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1718.....4/18/55. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. Armed Services.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 5575.....4/14/55. Provide for relief of members of armed forces re payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by communistic authorities. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5564.....4/14/55. Amend act of August 27, 1886, entitled "Aid to State or Territorial homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U.S.C., as amended) re domiciliary care to be provided for soldiers' homes. Armed Services.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 5598.....4/18/55. Provide that individuals enlisted into armed forces of U.S. shall take oath to support and defend Constitution of U.S. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5511.....4/13/55. Credit to active and retired officers of Medical Department of Army and Air Force all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee status. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 5516.....4/13/55. Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as Army field clerk or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5623.....4/18/55. Authorize nomination of certain members of Civil Air Patrol as cadets at U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1661.....4/13/55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to assure payment of full face value of national service life insurance policies on which payments were commenced prior to Sept. 30, 1944. Finance.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5552.....4/14/55. Amend section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that policies of insurance issued under that section on 5-year level premium term plan may be exchanged for or converted to insurance on any other plan. Veterans.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 5555.....4/14/55. Amend section 302 (b) of World War Adjusted Compensation Act to provide for payment of adjusted compensation in certain cases involving correction of military or naval records. Veterans.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5574.....4/14/55. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Veterans.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 5596.....4/18/55. Provide that Veterans Administration shall pay premiums required by guardian of any incompetent veteran by court of jurisdiction or by Administrator. Veterans.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 5602.....4/18/55. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Armed Services.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5517.....4/13/55. Remove income limitations which prohibit payment of pension to certain veterans of Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict, and to widows and children of widows of certain veterans of World War I, World War II and Korean conflict. Veterans.

SILER (D Ky.) H J Res 281.....4/18/55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province including Mindanao and in islands of Leyte, Luzon, and Samar after July 4, 1902 and their survivors in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.

## 7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1667.....4/13/55. Incorporate 29th Division Association. Judiciary.

McNAMARA (D Mich.) S 1697.....4/18/55. Express appreciation of people of U.S. to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, discoverer of polio vaccine and honor Dr. Salk by awarding him gratuity of \$10,000 per year for life. Judiciary.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) HR 5597.....4/18/55. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilitating management of museum properties. Interior.

#### CIVIL SERVICE

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1711.....4/18/55. Grant career appointments to certain employees in positions under temporary or indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5504.....4/13/55. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 5509.....4/14/55. Repeat those provisions of law which exclude from federal old-age and survivors insurance system service performed by individual in employ of his son, daughter, spouse or parent. Ways and Means.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5617.....4/18/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to extend certain survivors' benefits under such act to widowers of employees. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5618.....4/18/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 re certain survivors benefits. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5620.....4/18/55. Regulate hours and wages of federal government employees whose wages are established by wage boards and administrative authority. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5621.....4/18/55. Regulate payment of overtime wages paid to federal government employees whose wages are established by wage boards and other administrative authority. Civil Service.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 5624.....4/18/55. Grant career appointments to certain employees in positions under temporary or indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 5525.....4/13/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to increase annuities of principal and survivor annuitants. Civil Service.

#### COMMEMORATIVE

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 1695.....4/14/55. Provide for issuance of special 10-cent piece in recognition of recent discovery of vaccine by Dr. Jonas E. Salk for prevention of poliomyelitis. Banking and Currency.

BUSH (R Conn.) S J Res 65.....4/13/55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim May 11, 1955, Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats. Judiciary.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1704.....4/18/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of establishment of Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Civil Service.

POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 66.....4/18/55. Provide for coinage of medal in recognition of distinguished contribution to medicine made by Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

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BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 5609.....4/18/55. Provide for establishment of Blennerhassett Island National Monument on Blennerhassett Island in Ohio River near Parkersburg, W. Va. Interior.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) H J Res 278.....4/14/55. Provide that gold medal be coined and presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk in honor of his achievements in field of medicine. Banking and Currency.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) H J Res 277.....4/13/55. Provide for coinage of medal in recognition of distinguished contribution to medicine made by Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

#### CONGRESS

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 111.....4/14/55. Tender thanks of Congress to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for his discovery of effective weapon against poliomyelitis. Commerce.

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 5503.....4/13/55. Promote further respect for and observance of civil rights within U.S. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) H J Res 279.....4/14/55. Amend Constitution by providing for direct popular election of President and Vice President, in place of electoral college system. Judiciary.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 91.....4/18/55. Make study of extent to which officers of antierime civic organizations may be required to divulge confidential sources of information. Judiciary.

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HILL (R Colo.) HR 5601.....4/18/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Colorado. Judiciary.

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1696.....4/14/55. Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with Huntley reclamation project, Montana. Interior.

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BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5554.....4/14/55. Provide that holder of mining claim in Alaska may deposit \$100 each year to be used for construction of mine access roads, in lieu of performing assessment work otherwise required of such claim. Interior.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 5566.....4/14/55. Terminate existence of Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

\*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah), Aiken (R Vt.) S 1713.....4/18/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1720.....4/18/55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to county of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

\*ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) S 1715.....4/18/55. Authorize reversion of certain interests in land at U.S. Naval Air Station, Houma, La. Armed Services.

\*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1683.....4/14/55. Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona. Interior.

\*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1688.....4/14/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Arizona. Interior.

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ABEETT (D Va.) HR 5551.....4/14/55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to Buggs Island Park Authorities. Public Works.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5596.....4/18/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5561.....4/14/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 5577.....4/14/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5503.....4/14/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

LONG (D La.) HR 5512.....4/13/55. Provide for conveyance of certain property under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to state of Louisiana. Banking and Currency.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) HR 5519.....4/13/55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Army to convey certain tracts of land in El Paso County, Texas to city of El Paso, Texas in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by city of El Paso, Texas to U.S. government. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5522.....4/13/55. Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 5625.....4/18/55. Authorize reversion of certain interests in land at U.S. Naval Air Station, Houma, La. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5572.....4/14/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of some tracts of public lands. Interior.

#### POST OFFICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1702.....4/18/55. Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. Civil Service.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1658.....4/13/55. Provide for redemption by Post Office Department of certain unsold federal migratory bird hunting stamps. Commerce.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1722.....4/18/55. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct modern office building in or near District of Columbia to serve as its principal office.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1679.....4/14/55. Amend section 48 of Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto re normal administration when trustee does not conduct business of bankrupt. Judiciary.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 1666.....4/13/55. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks and certain salesmen. Judiciary.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 5506.....4/13/55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 5613.....4/18/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide for monetary forfeitures in case of violations of Federal Communications Commission's rules and regulations re radio stations other than broadcast stations. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 5614.....4/18/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 5570.....4/14/55. Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. Merchant Marine.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

\*MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 1694.....4/14/55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5524.....4/13/55. Provide for establishment of uranium ore-buying station and uranium mill in Nevada. Atomic Energy.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1710.....4/18/55. Provide for designation of highway between Echo Junction, Utah, and Ogden, Utah as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

\*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 1712.....4/18/55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota. Interior.

\*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.), Watkins (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), Malone (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 1668.....4/13/55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1680.....4/14/55. Authorize modification of existing project for Port Washington Harbor, Wis. Public Works.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 5573.....4/14/55. Authorize Secretary of Army to review reports on Iowa River, Iowa and Minnesota. Public Works.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5594.....4/18/55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5556.....4/14/55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. Public Works.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5608.....4/18/55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5505.....4/13/55. Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Sakakawea. Public Works.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5558.....4/14/55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5567.....4/14/55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H J Res 280.....4/18/55. Preserve Rock Creek Park. Public Works.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) HR 5518.....4/13/55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Rio Grande and its tributaries in Texas at Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas and vicinity in interest of flood control, drainage and allied purposes. Public Works.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1657.....4/13/55. Authorize taxation of certain federal property by state and local tax authorities and provide for payment by federal agencies of sums in lieu of taxes re certain other federal property. Government Operations.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1723.....4/18/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re giving Tariff Commission the necessary latitude to adjust tariffs on basis of fair and reasonable competition. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1692.....4/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt transportation by air taxi from tax on transportation of persons. Finance.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5553.....4/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from manufacturers excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs. Ways and Means.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5557.....4/14/55. Amend section 542 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re definition of personal holding company. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5550.....4/14/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re administration of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5559.....4/14/55. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5560.....4/14/55. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders. Ways and Means.

GARY (D Va.) (by request) HR 5565.....4/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, effective for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1955, to provide deduction from gross income for depreciation of buildings owned by all classes of federal income-tax payers engaged in trade or business, originally acquired for demolition purposes but subsequently used or rented for period of more than 6 months in one or more taxable years. Ways and Means.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5578.....4/14/55. Amend paragraph 207 and schedule 16 of Tariff Act of 1930 re crude or not refined bauxite. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5616.....4/18/55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles. Ways and Means.





## Congressional Boxscore

### MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

**As of April 22, 1955**

**REPORTED** ➡ **PASSED** ☒ **KILLED** X **SIGNED** ✱

[illegible]

## APPROPRIATIONS

Senate and House have passed Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for fiscal 1956. In addition, the House has passed five of the 12 remaining major appropriations bills. Senate committee has reported the Agriculture appropriation bill.

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## Victory or Veto?

The House disregarded the wishes of President Eisenhower in passing a bill to grant postal workers an average 8.2 percent pay increase. Lawmakers close to the President said he opposed any increase greater than 7.6 percent. The Senate earlier had approved an average 10-percent pay raise, so presumably the final figure would range somewhere between that figure and the House's 8.2 percent. With differences between the two versions still to be worked out, the question postal workers were asking: Is the long-awaited pay raise nearing victory...or a Presidential veto?

## First Hurdle

The Senate authorized the so-called Upper Colorado project, which would enable parts of the states of Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Utah to get more water for power and irrigation. The Senate also beat down conservationist efforts to ban the key Echo Park Dam, in the Dinosaur National Monument. With one hurdle passed, the measure faced an even bigger test in the House.

## Party Parley

Democrats gathered in Washington to honor House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and hurl taunts at the Republicans. National Chairman Paul M. Butler said prospects for a Democratic victory in 1956 are "bright," no matter whom the GOP runs. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said Democrats would pick up "at least 25 more House seats" plus additional seats in the Senate. Ex-President Harry S. Truman accused the GOP of "playing politics" with the nation's security, while Rayburn himself said President Eisenhower has faced "disloyal opposition," not from Democrats, but from members of his "own political party."

## Ins vs. Outs

The question of whether to let immigrants in or keep them out continued in testimony before a Senate subcommittee. Edward J. Corsi, a proponent of the "ins" who lost his State Department job, said "the security gang" had turned administration of the Refugee Relief Act into "a complete failure and national scandal." But Scott McLeod, the State Department's security chief, said "something of a record" had been set in drafting regulations to administer the Act.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on cover.

## Trade and Aid

President Eisenhower sent Congress two special messages, one urging continued cooperation in international trade groups, the other outlining his foreign aid requests.

He first asked Congress to enact legislation authorizing U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. Then he outlined a \$3.5 billion foreign aid program. He included requests for \$1.7 billion in direct military aid, \$1 billion for non-military defense support, and \$712 million for economic aid.

## Close Call

The Senate Finance Committee, by a margin of a single vote, tentatively rejected a move to limit the proposed Reciprocal Trade Act extension to two years. The President wants a three-year extension. Another close test is expected on a proposed amendment to set a quota on oil imports.

## Your Congress

As the thirsty West goes to war over water, some eastern taxpayers grip their wallets apprehensively. Gold and the pioneering spirit sparked the West's development, but water -- for farm, factory, and home, is the fuel that keeps the empire booming at a rate outstripping the rest of the U.S. That fuel is scarce and erratic. To drink its full benefits, man must coax nature along. Lush sections of the West -- like Southern California -- have wrung rich rewards from the rivers, while other sections have lagged. Now there's competition for scarce water within the West; sections that got to the rivers first fear that proposed projects would deplete the life lines of their prosperity. And some easterners view western reclamation projects as schemes to raid the treasury. Others contend the entire nation benefits from wise use of water power.